



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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6 January 1992

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Burundi

Interior Minister Comments on Conflict's Toll

EA0501194092 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 3 Jan 92

[Text] One month and a few days ago, Burundi was attacked by terrorists. This forced some of our compatriots to leave the country. The minister of interior and local government, [Libere Bararunyeretse], gave us an account of the current situation in the country:

[Begin recording] Regarding the prevailing situation in the country, I will simply say that peace and security prevail throughout the country. Even in the province of Cibitoke, which was the most affected and where armed attacks were followed by psychological terrorism aimed at making the population believe that an even more atrocious war was to follow, total peace has returned. The terrorists' intention and objective was obviously to cause a massive number of refugees.

But, after the celebrations of Christmas and New Year, which were said to be the fateful dates, the population realized that this was a mere trick. Thus in the Commune of Buganda, which we visited yesterday, 4,800 people have already returned. I will add that for the communes of Mabayi and Murwi, we also recorded 300 returnees from the camps in the Commune of Nshili of the Gikongoro Prefecture in Rwanda. Life has therefore returned to normal in the Province of Cibitoke. [end recording]

[Announcer] The minister of interior also gave us the final toll of the unfortunate events:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] I can tell you that in Bujumbura township, as I said earlier, we recorded 135 dead, who were buried in the capital's public cemetery at Nyabaranda.

As I earlier indicated, the Province of Cibitoke was the worst affected, with 106 dead in the Commune of Murwi, 102 dead in the Commune of Bukinanyana, 47 dead in the Commune of Mabayi, 53 dead in the Commune of Buganda, 28 in the Commune of Rugombo, and four in the Commune of Mugina.

In the Province of Bubanza, we recorded 45 dead at Muzinda, eight at Gihanga, and 14 come from Martyazo.

When security forces attacked rebel positions at Kivoga, there were five dead, while in the Province of Muyinga we recorded four dead. This brings the total to 551 people. [end recording]

Chad

Further Reportage on Government-Rebel Fighting

Defense Ministry Communique on Victory

AB0301222392 Ndjamenan Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 2130 GMT 3 Jan 92

[Communique issued by the Ministry of Defense on conflict in Lake Region in Ndjamenan on 3 January—read by Captain (Beshir Aligagar), director of the Security Department at the Ministry of Defense—recorded]

[Text] Following the great offensive launched by the Chadian Armed Forces against the enemies in Lake Region, the Ministry of National Defense and Veterans and War Victims is hereby informing the national and international communities of the following facts:

The assailants who took action against our country have been entirely destroyed. Since this afternoon, the Chadian Armed Forces are in full control of Bol, Liwa, and (Tukoheditch).

The provisional figures are as follows:

On the enemy side: 400 killed, including the main military leaders; hundreds of prisoners;

Equipment destroyed: 60 vehicles were captured and 40 destroyed;

On our side: we regret the 25 martyrs and 70 wounded;

Equipment destroyed: six Toyotas.

The Chadian National Armed Forces remain faithful and vigilant to its mission to meet all challenges from anywhere.

Communique on Counteroffensive Casualties

AB0401210892 Ndjamenan Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 4 Jan 92

[Text] We start this newscast with a communique from the Ministry of National Defense announcing the partial casualty report on fighting that took place in the west of the country. Here is a rebroadcast of this communique, read by (Captain Bechir Ali Yadgar), director of protection and security.

In our communique dated 3 January, we announced a partial report on the counteroffensive launched by the Chadian National Army [ANT] against enemy forces in the Lake Region. Following the chase launched against the forces of evil, the temporary casualty report continues to rise every day for the enemy. For today, 4 January, it is as follows:

On the enemy side: The toll in human lives is 400 killed, including the following main rebel leaders: battalion chiefs Sogui Saleh, Kosei Soukaya, Guety Youssouf, Torbo Ousman, Soungui Oumar, Mahamat Saker Bidon,

and several other officers not yet identified. Equipment losses consist of 144 vehicles which were retrieved, including 50 armed vehicles, 50 vehicles equipped for troop transportation, two Toyota vehicles equipped with transmit-receive radio, and 58 vehicles which were destroyed, 38 of them with heavy arms.

On the friendly side: In human losses, we deplore 25 dead, 70 wounded. Equipment losses were (?six) Toyota vehicles destroyed.

The casualty report is partial because the hot chase continues. The ANT has more than ever decided to kick the enemies of democracy and peace out of the nation's territory.

Rebellion Said Not 'Habre's Doing'

LD0401093192 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 4 Jan 92

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] It should be made clear that although Goukouni Guet, the president of the rebel movement, is a close collaborator with the former President Hissein Habre, the MDD [Movement for Democracy and Development] insists on the fact that, I quote, its only aim is to install multiparty politics and total democracy in Chad. According to the members of this opposition based in Lagos, the rebellion is not therefore Hissein Habre's doing, and even less so that of a foreign power. These details were provided by the Movement in a phone call yesterday to AFP.

It must be noted that another opposition movement appeared yesterday, also from Nigeria. Its First Deputy President Brahim Mallah said that 60 percent of the forces opposing the Chadian Army were from his movement, that is the third army, also called Western Armed Forces. Brahim Mallah, in Lagos, also said that his movement is fighting for democracy and not for Hissein Habre. [passage omitted]

MPS Marches in Support of Deby

AB0401130592 Paris AFP in French 1140 GMT 4 Jan 92

[Text] Ndjamena, 4 Jan (AFP)—Activists of the ruling Patriotic Salvation Movement [MPS] staged a march here this morning in support of Chadian Head of State Idriss Deby and the democratic process in Chad. Several hundred people marched through the center of the capital down to the Independence Square, where they handed Chadian authorities messages of support for President Deby and the country's ongoing democratic process.

In these messages, the MPS activists pay tribute to France for strengthening its military presence in Chad. They "hail France's unequivocal stance on the political line followed by the MPS and Idriss Deby," as well as the courage displayed by the Chadian National Army in the fighting against the "assailants coming from neighboring countries," in the western Lake Chad region.

In conclusion, the MPS activists proclaim their commitment to freedom, democracy, and peace, and extend a message of thanks to Chad's friends and to international organizations, whom they call on for assistance "in ensuring the success of the country's democratic process."

Political Organizations Condemn Fighting

AB0501070092 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 4 Jan 92

[Excerpts] A war of communiques was established today in Chad. According to the Chadian minister of defense, the government forces have recaptured the two towns of Bol and Liwa in the Lake Region. For their part, the leaders of the Movement for Democracy and Development whose followers are fighting the government forces maintain that these two towns are still under their control. For the moment, no information has been given on what is really going on in the Lake Region where the clashes are taking place. And quite naturally, one wonders who is controlling whom in the field. We have the explanations of Saleke Zerbo, an advocate for the Forum for the National Chadian Conference, who is questioned by Guy Bertrand Makom:

[Begin recording] [Zerbo] Apart from the contradictory official communiques, we have no precise information. This concerns us much because the sources of information are very rare. The government is retaining information, and all we can do is to content ourselves with what we hear from the government in these various communiques. All the same, we have observed one thing. We have told ourselves that when a military report is established, it is at least possible to bring up some proof in order to assure the people that the victory was real. They said that they have captured some prisoners. I think [words indistinct] presented and I think that it is quite easy to [words indistinct]. It is also possible to send, at least, the national press to the field to enable them to effectively see that this has been the case, yet this has not been done. This does not prevent us from doubting what the government has been saying, but we just think that the news could have been completed by making it much more positive.

[Makom] Was the press given authorization to visit the battlefield?

[Zerbo] The press has not received authorization to visit the battlefield, and we are currently deploring a rather delicate situation, because one of your fellow workers has been under detention for 48 hours now for having given unauthorized information. He was arrested and was said to have been giving disinformation.

And in Chad, there are two movements fighting the government forces. The movement led by Goukouni Guet, a former assistant to Hissein Habre's, and the western armed forces. These movements assert that they are fighting for the establishment of veritable democratic

openness and for the organization of a national conference in Chad. [end recording]

Are these movements supported by the other political forces and associations who have been fighting for the organization of this forum? Saleke Zerbo and Guy Bertrand Makom speak again.

[Begin recording] [Makom] It is quite difficult for a Chadian democrat today to support this action, especially as we know those people who taken up arms. Most of them fled from Ndjamenena on 1 December 1990. They left souvenirs here that are still on peoples' minds. They are of a government that left thousands of people dead, a government that tortured the press and disregarded freedoms, and that did not respect human rights. These are the same people who want to return to power through the force of arms. I do not see how we can have an understanding. We think that the only solution can be democratic change. If we are fighting here in the interior for this, I do not see why others outside would want to take up arms to come and stop the democratic process. [passage omitted] [end recording]

In the light of all these declarations, the political parties and associations have condemned actions of these movements fighting the government forces in the Lake Region. This is also the view of (Moly Seid), member of the Rally for Democracy and Progress [RDP], who is also one of the close associates of former President Hissein Habre.

[Begin (Seid) recording] The RDP condemns all military actions as means of coming to power. We are for all actions aimed at making peace among all the sons of the country. Chadians are tired of war, and any military action will be rejected by all Chadians of good will. What we want is the rapid recognition of all the political parties. And that in the democratic game, all Chadian democrats should stand against any external military action. If these movements want political pluralism, as said in one of the first communiques, they can come to Chad and join the democratic game. They do not need military action to do so. [end recording]

Ndjamenena Said Calm; French Soldiers on Streets

*LD0401233892 Paris France-Inter Radio Network
in French 2300 GMT 4 Jan 92*

[Excerpts] Calm seems to have returned to Chad, but the Army is still pursuing rebels in the Lake Chad area. [passage omitted]

In the capital, where government supporters demonstrated this morning, no particular tension is reported, as the mayor of Ndjamenena said this evening speaking on the phone with Dominique Andre.

[Begin recording] [Mayor] In the capital everything is calm, all the shops are open, and activity is normal—everything is returning to normal. There have even been demonstrations of support for the head of state. So as far as I can say, I have been around the area a bit, but I have not seen anything out of ordinary. Anyway, people (?were a bit frightened), but everything has now settled down.

[Andre] The first French soldiers are beginning to appear on the streets of Ndjamenena. How do the people regard them?

[mayor] The French soldiers are guaranteeing people's security at the moment. They are more or less in front of the homes of French nationals. They are more or less everywhere. [end recording]

Rebels Deny Losing Bol, Liwa

*AB0601062292 Paris AFP in English 2255 GMT
5 Jan 91*

[Excerpt] LAGOS, Jan 5 (AFP)—A coalition of groups involved in a rebellion against the forces of Chadian leader Idriss Deby said here Sunday [5 January] that the insurgents still held two key towns in the west of the country, in spite of Chadian government statements to the contrary. In a telephone call to AFP, the Movement for Democracy and Development (MDD) claimed that the rebel forces were still in possession of Bol and Liwa, which the government said it retook at the weekend, killing 400 of the insurgents including many of their leaders.

The MDD spokesman also claimed that the rebellion was gaining "mass support" from the local Chadian population. He said the Chadian government was guilty of "triumphalism," and had so much exaggerated the rebel casualty figures that some of its data was inconsistent. [passage omitted]

Djibouti**Conflicting Reports on Fighting Around Tadjoura***LD0401103892 Paris Radio France International
in French 0630 GMT 4 Jan 92*

[Text] According to the Djibouti defense minister, the rebels have suffered about 100 dead. After 15 hours of confrontation calm has returned to the town of Tadjoura on the Red Sea. The Djibouti National Army and units from the National Security Forces—the police—say they thwarted the offensive launched on all fronts against these barracks in northern Djibouti by the rebel forces. Here is Marie Kayete:

[Kayete] The government forces claim that 180 rebel fighters have died with only three dead in the Army's ranks. Although he confirms that there has been a temporary halt in the artillery fire, a Tadjoura resident nonetheless disputes this version of the sequence of events. According to him, the government troops attempted a sortie to break the Afar rebels' lines surrounding Tadjoura. The rumor is that 150 soldiers were killed and two rebels fell, one of whom was captured. Tadjoura, which is situated 180 km north of the capital has since mid-November been practically blockaded. It is a strategic town which would allow the FRUD [Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy] access to the sea, which would solve its supply problems. Rockets fired from a warship resulted, among other things, in the destruction of many buildings in the town center. In support of this version of events, a FRUD member says that the Army has been evacuating its wounded and dead to the military hospital in Djibouti since the middle of the day.

Radio Reports Rebel Attack Repulsed*EA0301212092 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali
1700 GMT 3 Jan 92*

[Text] Yesterday, the Djibouti national defense forces repulsed and defeated a fierce attack mounted by heavily-armed mercenaries against the military barracks at Tadjourah. The Djibouti Ministry of Defense, in a statement issued today on the fighting, said the heavily-armed mercenaries yesterday at 3 p.m. attacked the Tadjourah military barracks, but the attack was fiercely repulsed by the defense and security forces.

The fighting continued for 15 hours on the outskirts of Tadjourah. The armed mercenaries could not withstand the superior tactics and firepower of our Armed Forces and had to flee in disarray, leaving behind 100 dead mercenaries killed during the fighting.

The Defense Ministry statement added that the Djibouti Armed Forces suffered three soldiers killed during the attack while nine others were wounded.

The situation in Tadjourah and its environs has now returned to normal. The Armed Forces in the battle zone are on full alert and are maintaining security and stability in the area.

This afternoon a team of reporters from Djibouti television visited Tadjourah to see what happened there. Here is reporter Azhari from our Arabic service reporting from Tadjourah:

[Azhari] We arrived at Tadjourah around midday today accompanied by Army commanders. We learned from them that they wanted to take the Tadjourah military barracks, which are near the power station. We were told that the mercenaries launched their attack at around 3 p.m. and, as you said, the fighting continued for 15 hours. The Djibouti Armed Forces and members of the police force, or in other words, members of the security forces, engaged the attacking invaders courageously.

[Announcer] Mr. Azhari, having been to the battlefield, what did you see there? What have you seen on the battlefield in the way of corpses or other things? What did you see?

[Azhari] Well, we went as far as some mountains near the town and we saw many dead bodies. We photographed some of the bodies on the ground and we could see more bodies on the slopes of the mountains.

[Announcer] When the attackers were confronted by the Armed Forces, were they pursued further, or did the armed forces, I mean the fleeing mercenaries.... [changes thought] What happened?

[Azhari] Well the army hotly pursued the fleeing mercenaries until they disappeared into the mountains and beyond.

[Announcer] Having seen soldiers in the areas where the fighting took place, how did their morale appear to you? Did they look worried or cautious, or let us say, somehow reluctant to fight?

[Azhari] Well, as a matter of fact, the soldiers' morale appeared to be high. They appeared to be in a fighting spirit, they did not look scared and they were not holed up in their defensive positions. They appeared to me to be soldiers who were ready to fight and die for their country.

[Announcer] Did the soldiers whom you met speak to you about anything, such as sending greetings to their families and friends?

[Azhari] The soldiers and their commanders sent New Year greetings to members of their families through us. They told us to convey their greetings to their relatives and friends, saying they will defend their country at any cost.

[Announcer] Thank you very much Mr. Azhari. That was our Arabic reporter. He was among the team from Radio-Television Djibouti which visited Tadjourah this afternoon.

Foreign Minister Denies Cease-Fire

EA0501190592 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali
1700 GMT 5 Jan 92

[Text] In a statement released today, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation said that the Republic of Djibouti, which is countering the attacks being carried out against it by foreign armed groups, has never declared a cease-fire or entered into an agreement with anybody to that end. The Republic is fully committed to discharging its responsibility of defending the country's sovereignty and its people's unity. The Djibouti government is inviting its people to participate in the plans aimed at introducing a democratic system to the country's administration.

Kenya

Labor Party Official on Political Situation

AB0501101292 London BBC World Service in English
0630 GMT 1 Jan 92

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] In Kenya, the opposition is afraid that there could be chaos in government circles following a series of resignations or dismissals from the cabinet. Mr. Oginga Odinga, the veteran opposition politician, has warned that there could be a massive looting of government funds.

Well, over here in Britain, there is concern too. A member of parliament [MP] from the Labor Party, Mr. Peter Hain, who has just returned from Kenya, says he is going to table a motion in parliament asking the British Government to stop all aid to Kenya until President Moi's takes a series of measures to ensure that the forthcoming multiparty elections are free and fair.

For example, Mr. Hain would like to see a fair voter registration system. He wants government and opposition to be allowed equal access to radio and television for the campaign. He wants the election date to allow the opposition enough time to prepare and an electoral commission that would be truly independent. Last night, Labor MP Peter Hain was in our studio giving his comments to Ben Malla:

[Begin recording] [Hain] I do not know anybody [words indistinct] can trust President Moi or the Government of Kenya that have been forced to concede the multiparty system for the first time under pressure from the population which is fed up and also under pressure from foreign aid donors. But that does not mean to say that they believe in it wholeheartedly.

[Malla] Your concern also seems to center on the role of the state-controlled media in the new process that is coming up. Did you talk to anybody or some people in the media?

[Hain] I was very concerned about the fact that the media, like just about every other aspect of public activity, is controlled virtually from the president's office. I do not mean the papers such as THE NATION, for example, or an independent, and I think are very creditable organs of opinion. But the state-controlled Broadcasting Corporation does not present the news in the way that, for example, BBC does. And I am very concerned that in the run up to the election several things happen. First of all, the broadcasting authorities—television and radio—playing an absolutely neutral role in the way, for example, [as] they are required by statute to do in Britain during general elections.

[Malla] Is FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] well represented in the rural areas for instance, or is it just a kind of city based group?

[Hain] FORD's strength is primarily in the urban areas, as you imply. Those FORD members and journalists that I pressed on this said that if the election was free and if the date of the election was put back sufficiently far into 1992 to enable the opposition forces, FORD, of any other party that might be launched to organize properly, then the FORD leaders themselves were confident that they would take up massive support in the rural areas.

[Malla] Did you see any level of the sort of ideology that FORD would stand for it comes into opposition?

[Hain] I pressed FORD members specifically on what their policies and ideology would be. But I think just at first they said, their main platform is an open and democratic constitution, an impartial police force, an impartial civil service, a party system that respects Kenya's democratic origins. And it is also committed to the redistribution of wealth across the country, instead of the quite frightening degree of looting that is taking place. They use that term deliberately—looting of the country's wealth by those at the top of the country.

[Malla] There have been consistent allegations of financial support being given to FORD by the American Embassy in Nairobi. What are your views about that?

[Hain] I know that the American Embassy has been concerned to progress democracy in Kenya and is very worried about the Moi dynasty and the extent to which under President Moi corruption has spread. But I have seen no evidence of their financing FORD or any other opposition forces.

[Malla] If I can take this issue which President Moi has consistently used, he has always said that he feared ethnic divisions and parties being organized along ethnic lines in Kenya. Was there any evidence of such a thing happening when you were in Kenya?

[Hain] I learned that when countries like Kenya became independent some time ago, there was a natural desire to ensure that the whole of the country united in one party and any ethnic or tribal divisions or tensions that might have existed were therefore solidified. And that is understandable. But what has happened now, I think, is that things have got so bad that you need to open up the political process. But I have seen no evidence that, for example, in FORD program there is any commitment to ethnic divisions. On the contrary, it seems fairly widely based. I suspect that over time class based parties, if you like, will come to be more of the feature of the Kenyan political situation. [end recording]

Paper Details Announcements of Political Parties

EA0401190092 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
4 Jan 92 p.3

[Excerpt] Six people defected from the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD) yesterday and declared that they would form their own party, the True African Democratic Union (TADU).

They said they were moving from FORD because the party's secretary-general, Mr. Martin Shikuku, had monopolised the decision making process of the party. The defectors are Messrs David Ng'ang'a, Kennedy Ngaruiya, Richard Mugo, Harrison Kamau, Frederick Ouma and Albert Nderitu Gachoba. They accused Mr Shikuku of behaving as if he was the secretary-general serving the six original founder members of the FORD instead of all the members of the opposition group. They told Mr Shikuku that since he was that first person to talk about capital flight in the country, he should be now have moved further [as published] to name those involved in the acts. They also challenged him to clarify a contention by some FORD members from central province that there was a link between opposition figure, Mwai Kibaki, and the government.

Meanwhile, a political movement calling itself, the February 18 popular movement based in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, yesterday thanked the people of Kenya and the government for initiating the current process of peaceful democratic change taking place in the country. In a four page statement signed by the secretary of the movement, Mr Wang'ondwa Kariuki, they said that the people of Kenya, including the emerging opposition parties and the government should be commended for the peaceful changes taking place in the country. They, however, hit out at the opposition, particularly the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD) and the Democratic Movement of Kenya (DEMO) "for sidelining basic issues". They cited the question of political prisoners and political refugees as some of the crucial issues that should be addressed.

Other reports say another opposition party, the Kenya National Democratic Party (KNDP) was launched yesterday in Eldoret by a local businessman Mr John Chesanga.

Mr Chesanga said his party would fight for the development of the jua kali [hot sun—reference to small business operating outdoors] sector in the country. Mr Chesanga is a jua kali artisan. The objectives of the new party, he said, are to fight for the welfare of the poor in order to uplift their living standards. [passage omitted on Ford sub-branch set up in Kiambu]

Kenya Patriotic Front Party Launched

EA0601110592 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
3 Jan 92 p.4

[NATION reporters' article: "Ngonya's Demo Party Launched"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The wife of former Nakuru North MP Koigi wa Wamwere yesterday formally launched the Kenya Patriotic Front.

Mrs Nduta Wamwere, who is in self-exile in Norway, said she and five other Kenyans had decided to launch the party established by her husband several years ago. Mr Wamwere is in custody facing treason charges.

Mrs Wamwere told the "Nation" in a telephone interview that her husband was the chairman of the party. But a Mr Alex Wagunya, another Kenyan in Sweden, would be acting chairman of the party which, Mrs Wamwere said, had about 1,500 members. She said she was the interim secretary.

Mrs Wamwere said her husband had instructed her to launch the party in Norway through a message from prison last month.

Transport Strike Planned for 5 Jan Called Off

EA0401214492 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1600 GMT 3 Jan 92

[Excerpt] The unregistered Transport Association of Kenya, TAK for short, today called off the matatu [minibus] and bus strike they had planned for next Sunday [5 January]. In a statement, the interim executive committee of the association said they would stage the strike later if their demands were not met. They have demanded the release of all political prisoners, and proper and correct account of the money levied by KANU [Kenya African National Union] from matatus and buses at matatu and bus parks in the country. [passage omitted]

Moi Names Philip Leakey to Environment Post

EA0501211592 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 5 Jan 92

[Text] Philip Leakey, the member of parliament for Langata, has been appointed minister for environment and natural resources to replace Dr. Njoroge Mungai who resigned his ministerial position yesterday. A statement sent to KTN this evening, signed by the head of the civil service and secretary to the cabinet, Prof Philip

Mbithi, said President Moi had elevated Leakey to the cabinet with immediate effect. Until his appointment, Leakey, the only white man in the Kenyan parliament, was an assistant minister for technical training and applied technology.

Somalia

President Comments on Incident at Berbera

AB0501092492 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 3 Jan 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The troubles in Berbera come at a time when Somaliland is trying to build up a new administration and restructure a country devastated by civil war. And so far it has no official recognition from the international community. Somaliland's president, Abdurahman Ahmed Ali, is in London. Josephine Hazely asked him of his government in Hargeisa was in fact out of control of events in Berbera.

[Begin recording] [Abdurahman] No, not at all! You get this minor incidents now and then. We're used to it, and it may come for a few months more. But as I said earlier, we want to exert full authority in all areas. We have been going very slowly, we intend to do it. We do not want to rush things in Somaliland because had we done so we would have had the same problems as happening now in Mogadishu. So we are moving very slowly, convincing people of our intentions, we win their cooperation, and this incident was an isolated incident.

[Hazely] It does not sound like an isolated incident because we understand that in fact this group is an organized group led by the defense minister whom you have sacked.

[Abdurahman] It is not true; it is far from it, I can assure you. The minister of defense is loyal man, he is one of the ...

[Hazely, interrupting] Not your present defense minister, but...

[Abdurahman, interrupting] The former defense minister will never resort to such a thing.

[Hazely] Why not? You sacked him.

[Abdurahman] Well, we have sacked him but it is quite normal. We are running a democracy in Somaliland and he could come back tomorrow. But even then he will never resort to this sort of actions. He is not the type man. And he is far from this; it is not fair on him. He will not do it, and he is not doing it, I can assure you on this.

[Hazely] Well, who is behind this organized group who we understand have moved to the south-east to Burao?

[Abdurahman] They have not moved, they are not organized. Perhaps a few of them run away when our soldiers went into this area, and a few of them are scattered there. As I mentioned to you earlier, you get so many armed people in these areas. But you see, [words indistinct] brought this really resisting. It is far from the truth, I can assure you.

[Hazely] But you must admit though that the problem of the lack of food to feed your soldiers is really very serious.

[Abdurahman] It is not very serious. We do occasionally experience shortage of food. But we do manage to feed them. But occasionally it does happen, but it is not the reason why we have this incident in Berbera, because Berbera, when this thing happened there are over 200,000 tons of wheat in harbor. Berbera itself, 20,000 tons of food. So you cannot say that what happened in Berbera was related to shortage of food or lack of food. It is not. Some few individuals whom we intended to move out of Berbera have put up this resistance and nothing more, nothing less.

[Hazely] And why did you want to move them? Is it because you recognize that they are a danger to your authority?

[Abdurahman] Not a danger. I mean (?few men) could not be a danger to my authority or to the authority of the government. [words indistinct] so much that we feel that they did not have the right to be there. They are corrupted; they were in the harbor, they were trying occasionally to get some money from the ships. So we had to move them and put new people there, and they resisted. And there was exchange of fire; two were wounded, some of them arrested. The whole thing took less than an hour. [end recording]

Intelligence Official on SADF 'Front' Operations

MB0301134492 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 3-9 Jan 92 pp 2, 3

[Report by Anton Harber and Gaye Davis: "How SADF [South African Defence Force] Helped Train the Township Thugs"]

[Text] THE WEEKLY MAIL has acquired extensive details, including documentary proof, of the South African Defence Force's [SADF] involvement in promoting organisations that have been implicated in township violence.

The newspaper has tracked down a senior official from a Military Intelligence [MI] front operation who has told of the vast SADF network that is involved in this activity across the country.

Dr Ben Conradie has documents that show how the SADF used front companies to create, train, support, assist and advise organisations that they believed would foster "black-on-black" conflict to undermine the African National Congress [ANC]. These included Ama-Afrika (Africans) National Front in Port Elizabeth and two groups in Somerset East and Cookhouse, the "Memesis" and the "Kekanas".

The documents prove that the front companies—most of which pretended to be educational organisations—have been funded by the SADF using secret state money. This contradicts the state president's claim that there was no further funding of political organisations other than the funding he had admitted to.

According to Conradie, the SADF front companies operate on the belief that if they could promote conflict between black resistance organisations, "they will destroy each other".

"We were meant to be an educational company, doing such things as leadership skills training. But many of the people they brought to us were only interested in military training so that they could go out and kill ANC people," he said.

The SADF created a network of companies under the umbrella of Adult Education Consultants (AEC) in Pretoria, run by Dr Louis Pasques. Conradie, who ran a front company called Eduguide CC, was one of six regional directors. The others, all doing similar work through front companies, were in the Western Cape, the Northern Cape, the Northern Transvaal, the Witwatersrand and Natal.

Most of these companies are still active, though some have changed their names. Under pressure from President F.W. de Klerk's cut-backs on secret funding, they appear to have been "privatised", hiding their links with the SADF and doing more legitimate educational work to cover their tracks.

The link between these companies and MI is made clear, however, by Conradie. One document had Lieutenant-General Rudolf "Witkop" [Whitehead] Badenhorst, then head of MI, signing on behalf of both MI and AEC. Badenhorst has communicated extensively on the matter with Conradie.

Conradie was involved in an operation called "Project Henry", which created and supported Ama-Afrika in Port Elizabeth. Ama-Afrika has been directly implicated in bloody conflict in the area and was repeatedly accused during the State of Emergency of working with the police to attack United Democratic Front members and their properties.

An Ama-Afrika leader, Reverend Ebenezer Maqina, was given money, food, transport, office equipment and training by Conradie and others operating on behalf of the SADF.

Conradie has documents showing R64,645.11 paid to Maqina in one four-month period from May 15 1986 to September 24 1986. Conradie personally handled at least R24,000 of this, including large amounts paid in cash to Maqina and never accounted for with receipts or invoices.

According to a document headed "AdEd Consultants, 27 October 1986, Oordragbetalings, Projek Henry [Transfer Payments, Project Henry]", money was also paid to Avis for the hire of vehicles, to Williams Hunt for the purchase of a vehicle in Maqina's name and to various companies for car repairs, office equipment and the hire of a tent for a meeting place.

During this period, the SADF delivered a weekly truckload of food—"tons and tons of basic provisions"—to Conradie's house in suburban Port Elizabeth. This was organised by Commandant Botha Marais, then of the Eastern Province Command.

Conradie hired vehicles for Maqina to take the food to his offices in North End, where he handed it out to bolster his township support.

When Conradie queried the legality of this use of SADF material, he was told other vehicles with false number plates would be used in future. Thereafter, according to Conradie, the food was delivered in army bakkies with the EP Command badge, but bearing different number plates.

Maqina showed Conradie homemade weapons he had in his possession and asked him to organise military training for his youths.

A document written by Pasques and sent to General Staff 2 (presumably in the SADF) and Dr Das Habst of the Ministry of Defence in June 1986 outlines Project Henry. It calls for the creation of a "cultural front organisation in the Eastern Cape" and justifies it on the grounds that "the UDF [United Democratic Front] is in a disorganised phase and can now be overcome."

"An umbrella organisation, Ama-Afrika National Front, is in a planning stage ... and it must be managed on a full-time basis ... this Ama-Afrika National Front is planned to be the mother organisation of this cultural front organisation."

The letter refers to a youth organisation being sent up to oppose the UDF and says these actions are being run by Dr J. L. van der Westhuizen, an AEC employee who was then running the MI operation in the area, and his wife.

The reason for support Maqina, Conradie believes, was "to create conflict between Azapo [Azanian People's Organisation]/Pan- Africanist Congress and ANC/UDF in the area".

Towards the end of 1986, Maqina asked Conradie for money to organise a national launch of Ama-Afrika on December 16 at Greenpoint Stadium. The budget included payment for air tickets to Kimberley and Ulundi, "to bring moderate people together".

There were queries, however, over the budget, which was very crudely drawn up, and the choice of December 16 for the launch. Conradie said he was also "fed up and worried" at this point, particularly because of his distrust of Maqina.

Pasques told Conradie to break off his relations with Maqina and destroy all Project Henry books and documents. Conradie was also involved in support for the controversial former mayor—and ardent anti-ANC campaigner—of Port Elizabeth's Ibhayi township, Thamsanqa Linda. He personally bought and delivered a car to Linda.

Four months later, when Linda was "not playing the game", Conradie went to recover the car. He found in the boot a shotgun and 25 rounds, which he returned to Linda.

Conradie was instructed to influence groups in Somerset East "to fight against ANC and UDF members". He developed a relationship with a group he knew as "the Memesis" in Somerset East, named after their leader, a Joel Memesi. He did the same with a group in Cookhouse which he called the "Kekanas", after a Mr Kekana.

'Former Intelligence Front-Man' Comments

MB0301152292 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 3-9 Jan 92 p 2

[Report by Anton Harber: "Confessions of a Former Intelligence Front-Man"]

[Text] Dr Ben Conradie spoke to The Weekly Mail about his military intelligence work, "because they have put me in a very difficult position.

Conradie feels he was deceived when he was hired. "I am not a soldier. I am an academic," he said.

"I am an educationalist who wants to offer what knowledge and skills I have to make the people of South Africa properly informed about the process of change and the building of a

new South Africa. I also want to contribute, through my educational work, to better labour relations," he said.

He tells of his distaste when he tried to offer the people he was instructed to deal with in the Eastern Cape educational services and training, when all the majority of them wanted was weapons and military training.

Conradie feels that the South African Defence Force [SADF] has ruined his career: "I am 55 years old and I cannot get a new job because I can't explain why they (Adult Education, the SADF front that employed him) fired me. Firstly, they never told me why they fired me. Secondly, they told me that the information about what I was doing was confidential for security reasons. So I cannot explain to anyone.

"I have tried, believe me. I have sent off 37 job applications and every single one wants to know how my company was funded and why I was fired. It is very hard.

"They (the SADF) also owe me a substantial amount of money. According to the auditors it is R[and]296,000."

Conradie has corresponded on this matter with President F.W. de Klerk, National Intelligence Service head Niel Barnard, Defence Minister Roelf Meyer, and Lt Gen R. Badenhorst, the former head of Military Intelligence.

Conradie decided to answer questions about his work after a long wrangle with the SADF that goes back to March 1988. "for three and a half years, I have gone through this process to try and reach agreement with them. But it was impossible."

Conradie is an educationalist and an agriculturalist, with a PhD on the philosophy of education from Vista University. He is a former principal of the Harry Oppenheimer Agricultural High School in Lebowa and was a senior lecturer in education at Vista University in Port Elizabeth when he was recruited by Dr Louis Pasques, who ran the SADF front network.

SADF Refuses Comment

MB0301161592 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 3 Jan 92

[Excerpt] The South African Defense Force [SADF] says it is not prepared to comment on media allegations that the Defense Force supports organizations that instigate black on black violence. The Defense Force says in a statement released in Pretoria that it has already made known its policy on secret projects, and once again referred to President F.W. de Klerk's full statement on this issue.

The SADF also referred to the committee appointed by President de Klerk to advise him on aspects of special projects, and also referred to a statement from the Ministry of Finance in July last year, that it is government policy not to provide full details of its secret projects. [passage omitted]

Minister on Measures Against Anti-Police Violence*MB0301164092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1508 GMT 3 Jan 92*

[Text] Pretoria Jan 3 SAPA—The government and the minister of law and order, Mr Hernus Kriel, on Friday expressed "shock and outrage" at the large number of policemen murdered in 1991 as well as the recent spate of murders which had left five policemen dead in the new year.

"I wish to state emphatically that this situation is completely unacceptable to me, the government and the SA [South African] Police [SAP]—irrespective of origin or motivation of the killers," Mr Kriel said in a media statement.

In a country which was striving to establish the rule of law and a culture of democratic peace and tolerance, the lives of policemen and women must be considered sacrosanct.

"I have instructed that no effort be spared to improve the existing safety of precautions of policemen and women."

He said the issue was receiving the highest possible priority at ministerial and SAP management level.

The police have already launched an intensive training programme, utilising members of the elite special task force, to teach specialist skills to policemen involved in life-threatening situations.

Mr Kriel said other steps taken also included a standing order that police members make use of bullet proof vests whenever possible.

"Furthermore, I have also requested (Police Commissioner) Gen (Johan) van der Merwe to instruct every member of the police that they are under no circumstances to regard themselves as targets and are to make the maximum appropriate response to any threat to their safety."

He appealed to the public to assist the police in this regard and added that rewards of up to R[and]25,000 could be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone involved in a violent attack resulting in the death or injury of SAP members.

Mr Kriel extended his condolences to the families of murdered police members and gave the assurance that the SAP would not rest until the killers had been brought to justice.

DP Spokesman Condemns 'Spate' of Police Killings*MB0301145892 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 3 Jan 92*

[Text] Democratic Party Law and Order spokesman Peter Gastrow has reacted to the growing spate of police killings. He says the killings could have serious destabilizing consequences and ought to be condemned. In a

statement Gastrow said the killing of policemen undermines the potential of the police force to transform itself and places ordinary law enforcement activities at risk.

ANC Criticizes 'Recent Wave of Bombings'*MB0301163992 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 3 Jan 92*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has fiercely criticized the recent wave of bombings attributed to the right wing extremists. ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said the right wing had an alternative to violent action as they have the vote.

[Begin Marcus recording] I think these are actions of thugs who have the possibility to resolve these problems through discussion. These are people who have the vote, who have an opportunity to debate and discuss, and that it is highly regrettable that these kind of actions are taking place. We think it's even more important that the negotiation process remains on track and that people move forward with all possible speed to an interim government so that we can address the very issues that need to be addressed to stabilize and normalize the situation in this country.

For groups from the right wing we would say that if they have points that they want to make, bring it to the negotiation table and let's talk about it. [end recording]

Defense Ministry Spokesman Cited on Conscription*MB0401074492 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0500 GMT 4 Jan 92*

[Text] The Defense Ministry says a new constitution will eliminate anomalies in the system of national service. Ministry spokesman Chris van der Westhuizen said in a statement that the ministry was aware that anomalies existed and that there were a number of options open to the South African Defense Force [SADF] on national service, and that this had to involve Parliament. He said political negotiations would lead to a new constitution that would help to remove the anomalies.

Mr. Van der Westhuizen said he rejected what he termed the impatient and hysteric reaction by the End Conscription Campaign to what is regarded as careful and responsible consideration for a number of options open to the SADF. Mr. Van der Westhuizen said a proper assessment had been made of the potential conventional military threat against the country and the Exemptions Board had consequently adopted a more flexible attitude.

The End Conscription Campaign said it had obtained legal opinion that anyone who declined to respond to a call-up, would have a valid defense.

Broederbond Holds Meeting on 'Leaked' Document

*MB0501073992 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0600 GMT 5 Jan 92*

[Text] The SUNDAY TIMES newspaper reports that senior members of the Broederbond [secret Afrikaner brotherhood] have held an emergency meeting to discuss a document, leaked by certain members of the organization, in which plans are allegedly set out to discredit right wing political groups if they cannot be persuaded to take part in the process of negotiation.

According to the newspaper, the document said that the government's intelligence service could be used against the leaders if they refuse to take part in negotiations for a new constitution. The newspaper quotes the document as saying that Broederbond members with right wing sympathies should also not be informed of strategic constitutional decisions.

The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr. Andries Treurnicht, had described the leaking of the document as a setback for the Broederbond, and said it could split the organization.

Internal 'Covert' Group Seeks 'Split'

*MB0501123392 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 5 Jan 91 pp 1-2*

[Article by De Wet Potgieter: "Broeder [Brother] Plot To Split Right"]

[Text] A covert group within the Afrikaner Broederbond [secret Afrikaner brotherhood] has a secret plan to divide and discredit right-wing political groups if they cannot be forced to the negotiating table, according to a confidential document leaked to the Sunday Times.

The government's intelligence service could be used against right-wing politicians, says the document, which purports to be a Broederbond strategy drawn up in September.

It has also been leaked to right-wing leaders who are furious over its contents.

Conservative Party [CP] leader Dr Andries Treurnicht says the plan, which will now become known to sympathetic elements in the Broederbond, could split the organisation.

The document says that if right-wing groups cannot be persuaded to sit at the negotiating table, they should be discredited and their leaders embarrassed—with the aid of the National Intelligence Service [NIS] if necessary.

It also says certain members of the brotherhood, presumably those suspected of right-wing leanings, should not be informed of strategic decisions on the constitutional talks.

The document is headed "Executive Council decisions emanating from mini-bond meetings held during the year 1991".

The leak of the plan precipitated a hasty meeting of senior members of the Broederbond who had not previously had access to the document, a source in the organisation said yesterday.

The members called an emergency meeting of a Pretoria cell this weekend. They met until 9pm on Friday, and late yesterday afternoon were still locked in discussion.

The source said there was little doubt the document was authentic, and warned that it could give final impetus to a split in Broederbond ranks.

Dr Treurnicht, a former Broederbond member, said yesterday he believed the document was genuine and that it "represents a fatal blow to the Broederbond".

He said: "Links between the brothers in responsible circles (Broederbonders serving in the cabinet) and certain members of the executive have caused concern for some time past.

"But if the contents of this document are true, it proves that these people are getting shadier by the day. These methods are resorted to only by a government in serious trouble."

CP MP Koos van der Merwe, who has also seen a copy of the document, said it disclosed "the most unbelievable corruption of the Broederbond to encourage members to lie, as well as the blatant abuse of state machinery like the NIS, the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] and the Human Sciences Research Council".

He urged rank-and-file members of the organisation "who have not been trusted with this plan" to resign.

"I do not have a problem with anyone in the government, or even in the Broederbond, trying to persuade right-wing groups to come to the negotiating table, but the methods outlined here are totally unacceptable."

The head of the Broederbond, Professor Pieter de Lange, could not be contacted this weekend for comment.

Evidently drawn up to map out strategy prior to the first round of multi-party talks, the document says: —The Executive Council will inform only certain "previously designated brothers" about matters of critical importance to ensure the orderly application of government policy and to help give momentum to it;—Because of the delicacy of certain aspects, the Executive Committee [EC] undertakes to inform only key people about the proposed negotiations with other groups about a constitutional dispensation for the new South Africa. —For the sake of unity "in our own circles" some information would not be given to all brothers, and should members of the EC be confronted about this, "by anyone at all, they should necessarily deny it".

—All members of the Broederbond are to be urged to apply pressure on individual members of the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] to join the negotiating process, thereby possibly creating division in the ranks "in the same way as has been done with the PAC [Pan Africanist Congress]".

According to the document, "everything possible must be done to persuade or force right-wingers to the talks".

Suggested methods to achieve this range from "discussions with leaders and individuals at local level", to disclosure of "details which will place the leaders in a difficult position, thereby also creating a measure of division among party supporters".

To this end, "it would be justified to apply any efforts to bring the majority of right-wing organisations to the table", say the plan.

"If this hold the implication that the National Intelligence Service's influence must be brought to bear, this should be regarded as a means to an end."

On the subject of the National Party [NP] the document states:

"Since the government, or the NP, wishes to place its stamp unobtrusively on the final decisions that are formulated, proper cognisance must be taken of the contents of its planning by party supporters. To exploit this to the full extent, the media must start making strong positive noises, and the SABC's leaders will have to be consulted."

HNP Leader Expresses 'Shock'

MB0601070292 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 6 Jan 92

[Excerpts] The leader of the HNP [Reformed National Party], Mr. Jaap Marais, has expressed his shock at the disclosures on the Broederbond [secret Afrikaner Brotherhood] made in the SUNDAY TIMES.

Mr. Marais said in a statement that it was shocking that the Broederbond was apparently now being controlled by a small inner circle that appeared to have closer ties with the government than with other Broederbond members. He said it was meaningful that this inner circle was so desperate to draw rightwing groups into the negotiation process that it was even prepared to use unlawful methods to attain its objective.

Earlier the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr. Andries Treurnicht, described the leaking of the document as a setback for the Broederbond and said it could split the organization.

PAC Says APLA To Attack All 'Enemy Agents'

MB0401110592 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English 4 Jan 92 p 2

[Article by Brendan Templeton and PRETORIA NEWS: "Police must go—PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]"]

[Excerpt] The Pan Africanist Congress's [PAC] military wing, the Azanian Peoples' Liberation Army (APLA) will attack not only the police but all "enemy agents," according to PAC defence secretary Victor Seabelo Phama.

Phama was commenting on the brutal murder of two policemen lured into an ambush in Soweto on Thursday [2 January] night, for which APLA has claimed responsibility.

Mr Phama said the police were at the forefront of intimidating people and should therefore "go".

Speaking from Harare, Mr Phama said the PAC was still awaiting a report from APLA's "field commander on the ground" about the killing of two policemen in Dobsonville, Soweto.

Outrage over the killing of the two policemen was yesterday brushed aside by the PAC youth wing, which described the killings as "the start of the revolution".

Its statement, which said the police and defence forces had to be "wiped out of existence", followed hot on the heels of APLA's claim of responsibility for the killings.

A man claiming to be an APLA operative, Carlson Zimbiri, telephoned SAPA to say that Thursday's attack had been carried out by a unit of three APLA combatants.

The killings came hours after police announced a R25,000 reward for information leading to the conviction of anyone who murdered a policeman.

Five policemen have been killed in attacks on the Reef this week and almost 150 have died violently over the past year.

The South African Police [SAP] condemned the killings as "cowardly," and the Democratic Party warned that assassinations could destabilise the political process.

Conservative Party justice spokesman Chris de Jager said the death sentence should be imposed for the murder of policemen.

The PAC has been noticeably absent from the organisations which have commented on the recent spate of killings. PAC general secretary Benny Alexander last month refused to condemn or condone the killings, drawing sharp criticism from the police.

Attempts to obtain further comment from PAC spokesmen in Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Cape Town and Johannesburg bore no fruit yesterday.

In a statement issued yesterday, the PAC's department of youth affairs said the Government was "illegitimate, illegal and brutal." It had shown no "signs or preparedness to hand over power to the indigenous African majority".

"De Klerk with his regime continues to murder our people, perpetrating the countrywide violence and ruling our country with the gun.

"The SAP together with the SADF [South African Defense Force] are fully armed enemy organs. Because the regime relies on them for its perpetual stay in power, for any revolution to succeed (they) should be wiped out of existence."

In a stinging reply, the South African Police said APLA should be "too ashamed to accept responsibility for such a despicable and cowardly deed." [passage omitted]

Article on Upsurge of 'Think Tank' Groups

MB0301180692 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 3-9 Jan 92 pp 15, 16

[Article by Gavin Evans, Phillip van Niekerk, and Paul Stober: "The Thoughts Industry"; words within slant-lines printed in boldface]

[Text] The "normalisation" of South African politics has opened a world of opportunity for a political animal that at times seemed faced with extinction: the think tank.

Almost every week, it seems, a new organisation is being launched with high-minded credentials, dedicated to researching political problems, and propagating solutions to them.

Some maintain a semblance of political neutrality. Others claim to be neutral but are not. Still others are unashamed of their links to different political parties and tendencies. They are attached to universities and the state or are private groups funded by business or overseas interests. They provide often lucrative employment for academics, researchers and political activists.

They are playing an increasingly significant role in influencing the policies, programmes and strategies of the major political players in the country—and in this way are determined the future of the country. And as the political debate shifts from the realm of rhetoric to the realities of power, their role is growing.

There is nothing unusual in all this. Think tanks have long been central to the politics of the United States and Germany, and to a lesser extent other European countries.

The question has to be asked, however: Is this a welcome development suggestive of a "normal" political culture or is it a case of handing over policy-making to technocrats who are removed from the electorate-to-be?

/THE AFRIKANER BROEDERBOND/ [Brotherhood]

Still the most powerful think tank in the country, this secret, all-white, all-male, all-Afrikaner, all-Calvinist organisation has experienced a spirited revival over the past two years, and plays a major role in determining the policies of the National party [NP] and the South African state.

With the exception of George Bartlett (because he's not an Afrikaner) and Dr Rina Venter (because she's not a man) and Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Abe Williams (because he's not white), the entire cabinet consists of Broederbonders.

State President F.W. de Klerk has been a prominent and active member for half his life. Constitutional Affairs Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen is a past president. Cape leader Dawie de Villiers has been a member for nearly 20 years and is a former leader of the Ruiterswag [Mounted guard] (the Broederbond's youth wing—also secret). Transvaal leader Barend du Plessis has also been a member for 20 years, while Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha has been a member for 22 years.

Under the 11 years of P.W. Botha's rule the Broederbond's role diminished relative to the military and the State Security Council, though it did play a major role in designing the 1983 tricameral constitution. With De Klerk's rise to power, it has made a comeback. An example of its influence was the way in which the National Party's 1991 constitutional proposals were formulated.

The Broederbond caucused the issue extensively, after which their proposals were put to the NP decision-makers and leaked to the press. Then the NP released its own proposals which were almost identical.

According to Hans Strydom, whose book *The Super Afrikaners* opened the Broederbond to public scrutiny 10 years ago, the organisation now has about 16,000 members. Its funding comes through its members (about R[and]250 a year) and through Afrikaner business.

It does some of its own political research and channels other research through Broederbond members in Afrikaans universities, and the Human Science Research Council.

/THE HUMAN SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL/

The HSRC [Human Science Research Council] is a huge, state-funded think tank which plays a central role in conducting political and social research for the government, the state, and private contractors.

According to its 1991 annual review, "the HSRC plays an important role in the initiation and promotion of research on matters of urgent national importance". In 1990, 158 such projects were carried out—either through universities or by the HSRC itself. It also provides funding for about 1,500 academics bursaries and grants a year. It has an annual budget of more than R90-million, 80 percent of which comes through its parliamentary grant—though its self-generated income is

increasing. Much of its research is conducted for state departments and other governmental bodies, but it also does contract work for several universities, most of the country's leading corporations, churches, development organisations and Rapport newspaper.

Its ambit of research extends to most facets of South African political life. Polls and surveys on trends in political thinking are an important component of its work. These, however, have been criticised for managing to produce findings which please the government.

According to Strydom, the HSRC was formed at the prompting of the Broederbond, and much of the organisation's research is done by the HSRC, through state institutions. The current Broederbond chairman, Professor J.P. de Lange, is also chairman of the Council of the HSRC. The president, Dr T. van der Walt, most of its senior officials, and the cabinet minister responsible for the Council, Sam de Beer, are Broederbond members.

Dr Laurence Schlemmer, formerly of the Centre for Policy Studies, and a board member of the Inkatha Institute, has recently moved to the HSRC.

/INKATHA INSTITUTE/

In its rhetoric, the Inkatha Institute aims include developing the "positions that exist in the central ground of South African politics" and to "ultimately serve the interests of a liberal, democratic future".

However, while maintaining a veneer of academic research, the Inkatha Institute's name has always been a dead give-away as to political affiliation. Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi is chairman and Inkatha Institute director Gavin Woods sees the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] as the major player in the central ground of South African politics.

The Inkatha Institute is funded by the kwaZulu cabinet, for which it does research, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, which has close links to the ruling Christian Democratic Party in Germany, and "various friends in the business community". It has a staff of 34 and an annual budget of R1.7-million.

Several Inkatha leaders, Schlemmer and the Red Cross "Inka Mars serve on the board of the Inkatha Institute.

The Institute is involved in research into: developing national health and educational models for a post-apartheid South Africa; constitutional development; economic models of sustainable growth while addressing the problems of unemployment and redistribution; and the "lost generation" of black youth.

During the Inkatha funding scandal, it emerged that the institute had done research into the United Workers' Union of South Africa on behalf of the security police, even though this research was routed through the kwaZulu cabinet.

/TOEKOMS-VERSPREK/ [Future Talks]

This right-wing group is effectively the Conservative Party [CP] equivalent of the Broederbond.

It is secret and open only to white, Afrikaans males—which causes some consternation among the growing number of CP English speakers.

All prominent Afrikaner CP leaders and members are believed to be involved in this organisation, which, according to Strydom, has a membership of about 4,500. It is funded primarily by its members.

/SA INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS/ [SAIRR]

Since being founded in 1929 the Institute has played a central role in researching and disseminating information on a wide range of political issues in South Africa. Its annual survey remains the country's premier reference point on facts and figures of political interest, and is highly regarded even by the institute's critics to the right and left.

The SAIRR puts out a variety of publications and says it is currently involved in major research on constitutional change processes, the legacy of discriminatory laws, progress being made in tackling material backlogs and inequalities, the use of coercion in politics and ways of promoting a democratic culture. It also runs a large bursary programme for black students.

It has a large national, non-racial membership, whose contributions account for most of the institute's income. Its president is Helen Suzman and its executive director, John Kane-Berman.

The institute has always been an avowedly liberal organisation, and remains so. However, in recent years it is widely perceived as having taken a step to the liberal-right, mainly because of the political role played by Kane-Berman.

His close association with Inkatha, and particularly his chairmanship of the highly controversial, Inkatha-inspired Natal Indaba, as well as his frequent public attacks on the African National Congress, his criticism of rival research groups such as the Human Rights Commission and Community Agency for Social Enquiry, his opposition to sanctions and his attack on the recent VAT [value-added tax] stayaways, have led many on the left to question the institute's neutrality.

This situation has been exacerbated by what is perceived as the institute's down-playing of the role played by Inkatha (and to a lesser extent the security forces) in violence and intimidation.

/HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION/

Though not constituted as a think tank the HRC [Human Rights Commission] plays an influential role in compiling and disseminating political information. It says its aim is to investigate and monitor violations of human rights in South Africa, with special emphasis on

repressive measures by the state through security legislation, Emergency regulations and other formal and informal powers and actions. It compiles a monthly booklet, Human Rights Update, and a variety of other publications.

It was formed three years ago to take over the research role previously played by the Detainees Parents' Support Committee, and has offices in the Transvaal, Cape and Natal.

It has been closely linked to the ANC and United Democratic Front—the most recent manifestation being its role in assisting the ANC in its negotiations over political prisoners.

The HRC has a number of subscribing organisations—some, like the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the South African Health Workers Congress, are closely associated to the ANC while others, like the Black Sash and Five Freedoms Forum, being of more liberal orientation. Most of its commissioners and staff are people who have been closely associated with the ANC and UDF.

While its research has been widely disseminated in South Africa and overseas, it has been criticised for ignoring human rights violations committed by ANC members against groups like Inkatha, black town councillors and members of the security forces.

/HUMAN RIGHTS TRUST/ [HRT]

This is a Port Elizabeth-based organisation involved in bringing different political groups and individuals together, running a bursary fund and in political research on issues such as poverty, development, political loyalties, electoral trends and a range of township issues in the Eastern Cape. It publishes a glossy quarterly journal, Monitor, which is distributed to key political actors around the country.

HRT has an annual budget of R700,000 to R800,000 a year, 60 percent of which comes from major Western governments, 30 percent from South African corporations and 10 percent is self-generated.

HRT director Rory Riordan says it has no formal relationship with any political organisation, but its eight staff members are either ANC or Democratic Party supporters. It has close links with Amnesty International.

/THE INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRATIC ALTERNATIVE IN SOUTH AFRICA/ [Idasa]

Launched five years ago by Dr van Zyl Slabbert and Dr Alex Boraine shortly after they resigned from parliament, Idasa [Institute for Democratic Alternative for South Africa] has played a key role in bringing the government, the ANC and other parties to the left and right together—the most famous of which was the 1987 Dakar conference. It also has a substantial political research component and puts out scores of publications each year, including a quarterly magazine, Democracy in Action.

It says its major projects are focused in four areas: economic justice, education, policing and violence, and local government.

About 85 percent of its R9-million annual budget is generated from European and American institutions, governments and non-governmental organisations. Idasa does not have individual members but has a large fulltime staff at its national and six regional offices.

While Idasa has been respected as an honest broker in establishing communication between different political parties, its own perspectives tend to be well to the left of the government, as are all its executive officers and staff members.

/INSTITUTE FOR MULTI-PARTY DEMOCRACY/ [MPD]

The MPD was launched by Dr Oscar Dhlomo and others shortly after his resignation from Inkatha last year.

It says its mission is to "promote the establishment and maintenance of multi-party democracy, political tolerance and national reconciliation in South Africa", and it has a variety of programmes focusing on developing political leadership and on education for democracy. It also conducts research and puts out occasional publications. The MPD does not have members but has 12 full-time staffers and several part-timers. It says its budget is R150,000 to R200,000 a month and its funds are raised from leading South African companies and German, British and American foundations. The MPD is one of the few groups of its kind which has avoided a party-political tag. It says it "relates to all political parties and movements without favour and is not aligned to any", and so far has been true to its word. Full-time staffers include Dhlomo and national director Dr Saths Cooper (a former Azapo [African People's Organisation] leader) and a board members of the ANC, Democratic Party, and a few to the right of the DP.

/CENTRE FOR INTERGROUP STUDIES/

Under the directorship of Professor Hendrick Willem van der Merwe the UCT [University of Cape Town]-based centre has played a prominent, but usually low profile role in negotiations. It describes its role as "the facilitation of communication between conflicting groups as a means to reaching a just peace in South Africa".

In addition to research it has a mediation service and is involved in training and education. Other areas of focus include conflict resolution among youth and a project on Peace and Security investigating "a new approach to security and defence".

It has published research on "mediating for a post-apartheid South Africa", alternative national service and the influence of violence on children.

The centre, which was formed in 1968, has an annual budget of about R1.5-million and it is funded by South African companies and European and American sources.

It currently has 17 staff members. All the members of its Board of Governors are prominent academics and none are closely associated with any political parties.

/INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES/

The University of Pretoria-based institute was established 17 years ago, and focuses its research on issues relating to security, defence and warfare, local and international politics. It is currently researching the future of the security establishment in South Africa and the implications of recent regional and international developments for South Africa.

Its many publications are distributed widely among cabinet members, MPs, Defence Force officers and private individuals. It also hosts conferences dealing with its issues of concern.

The institute's director is Professor Mike Hough. Though the institute is independent, some of its advisory committee members are closely associated with the security forces, including Unisa's University of South Africa] Professor Deon Fourie (who is also an SADF [South African Defence Force] brigadier) and Lieutenant General H.de V. du Toit (retired) of the Rand Afrikaans University.

The Institute generates most of its own funds.

/INTERNATIONAL FREEDOM FOUNDATION/

The IFF [International Freedom Foundation] is a conservative US-based organisation, with headquarters in Washington DC and offices in London, Hamburg, Brussels and Johannesburg. Its role is "to distribute the foundation's publications and free market ideas throughout the southern Africa sub-continent, and to monitor developments and gather information for the foundation's international programmes".

Its focus is on "mobilising support for those forces seeking to replace apartheid with a free and open society based on universal franchise and the decentralisation of economic and political power within a free market framework".

The IFF's activities include publishing, lobbying the government, programmes in the business community and hosting overseas guests. It has recently published reports strongly critical of the South African Communist Party and the right-wing and advertisements attacking the ANC, and has held joint press conferences with Inkatha.

It says its southern African branch is funded by programmes among the business community, the sale of publications, and internal organisational transfers. It works closely with several conservative groups including the Heritage Foundation in the U.S. and the SA Free Market Foundation.

Most of its 10 South African staffers are former leaders of the National Students Federation, recently disbanded after being exposed as a state-funded organisation. Its

South African executive director is Russel Crystal, a prominent National Party member.

/DEFENCE INSTITUTE OF SA/

DISA [Defense Institute of South Africa] was launched last month as a think tank and lobby group around issues such as the future of the SADF, regional security and the arms industry. It hopes to draw together senior SADF officers, defence industry specialists and private citizens into an independent forum providing for debate and research on these issues.

Its president is Rear-Admiral Chris Bennett, who retired last year as Chief of Naval Staff. Other executive members are military analyst and former SADF artillery commandant Dr Jakkie Cilliers, nuclear physicist Dr Kelvin Kemm and technology specialist Horst Holatrager.

Bennet stresses DISA is not a lobby group for Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] but says it is concerned about the way in which armaments projects and defence industry jobs are being cut.

Its first major venture was a conference on regional security, co-hosted by the Institute for Strategic Studies. It was addressed by officials of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the South African, Namibian and Venda governments.

DISA is funded by the Hanns Seidel Foundation, which is linked to Germany's conservative Christian Democratic Union, and by South African companies.

/THE URBAN FOUNDATION/

Set up by prominent business people after the Soweto conflict of 1976, the Urban Foundation [UF] has established an influential niche in the field of development, specifically around the areas of education, urbanisation, housing and community empowerment.

Its aim is to achieve "a democratic South Africa free of discrimination with a growing economy" and strategic aimed at achieving greater equity in South African society.

Its close relationship to the big corporations is apparent by the fact that its president is Harry Oppenheimer, its chairman is Mike Rosholt (of Barlow Rand) and its vice-chairman is Anglo chief Julian Ogilvie Thompson. It is funded mainly by the private sector.

For long suspected by the left as some kind of "capitalist plot to derail the revolution", the UF has during the past two years done much to refurbish its image in black communities. It now lays far greater emphasis on using development to empower black communities and aids the development of the black entrepreneur class.

With a budget of R30-million for the year ending July 1991, some of the UF's most valuable work has been in research and developing an overall strategy for urbanisation and the land question.

The UF has been criticised, however, for keeping its research findings confidential and playing its cards very close to its chest.

The organisation played a major role in the scrapping of influx control and the past laws during the 1980s. In the demanding period of political transition, the UF—having developed key areas of expertise—retains the ear of government.

/CENTRE FOR POLICY STUDIES/ [CPS]

CPS is an autonomous HSRC project, under the direction of its manager, Steven Friedman. It is funded by the HSRC and the South African private sector.

The centre had been attached to the Wits [Witwatersrand] University Business School but underwent a change of status late last year when its founder, Professor Laurence Schlemmer, left to join the HSRC.

Its emphasis remains the same: "Deepening the debate about South Africa's options with regards to its socio-economic and political future and combatting oversimplification and wishful thinking".

Its major projects have included investigations into political change, local and regional government, prospects for peaceful change, urban transition in Johannesburg, social and occupational mobility in South Africa, white electoral and attitudinal trends, training for the unemployed in kwaZulu and Natal, urbanisation and black socio-political advancement.

It has an annual budget of R700,000 and nine staff members. It has no relationship with any political party and its researchers represent a broad range of political orientations.

/SOUTH AFRICAN BUREAU FOR RACIAL AFFAIRS/

This right-wing think tank is headed by Afrikaner Volkswag [Afrikaner National Watch] leader Dr Karel Boshoff. It describes its role as follows: "To bring about a community arrangement which gives each population group the choice to develop a true identity and which enables each people to establish self-determination in its own political sphere—on their own ground and under their own authority."

Its projects include research into Volkstate [homelands] homelands, "to establish conditions and demands through which the Afrikaner people can ensure their own freedom in a volkstaat [homeland]; to build relations between population groups who chose volkstate and with others who wish to live in a unitary state; to investigate the economic and constitutional conditions for volkstate".

Its budget of R500,000 a year, is raised entirely from local sources—members and supporters. It has five staff members. Its board members are all prominent right-wing academics.

/PROJECT FOR THE STUDY OF VIOLENCE/

The Wits University-based project has over the past three years become a key source of information on a key issue in South African politics violence. Among its areas of focus are the causes of political violence, policing and labour-related violence, as well as violence against women, and gangsterism. It is also involved in developing policies to help eliminate these phenomena and counselling victims of violence.

The project, which has a staff of nine, is independent and has relations with a broad spectrum of political parties and international organisations. Its annual budget of R285,000 comes mainly from overseas organisations but its research around policing is funded by local organisations.

Angola

Dos Santos To Chair Multiparty Conference

MB0301150092 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Jan 92

[Excerpt] Joao Lourenco, Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA, Political Bureau information secretary, has reaffirmed that the multiparty conference scheduled to be held within the first half of January will be chaired by His Excellency Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. [passage omitted]

Commander Says 'National' Air Force in May

MB0301145992 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Jan 92

[Excerpt] Roberto Leal Monteiro N'gongo, general commander of the People's Air Force of Angola Air Defense, FAPA-DAA, has announced that, within the framework of unifying the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, and Angolan Government armies, the FAPA-DAA, which is the air branch of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, is to become the National Air Force in May.

Speaking at the opening of FAPA-DAA's 1992 instruction year, the FAPA-DAA general commander noted that, quote, the defense of the fatherland is more than an ideological issue. It is a practical issue linked to national sovereignty, unquote. [passage omitted]

* Nation's Economic Potential Highlighted

92AF0212A Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS
in English 8 Nov 91 pp 8-9, 14

[Article by Kim Trollip: "Opportunities Abound in War-Ravaged Country; Angola: Bedrock of Economic Potential"—first paragraph is author's introduction]

[Text] War-torn Angola has the potential to become a bedrock from which economic growth in southern Africa can sprout. The degree of success depends on the quelling of the political upheaval, which has ravaged it for decades. Situated on the oil rich West Coast of the continent, Angola has enough black gold to barricade a southern African economic community against the fluctuations of the world petroleum market. THE ENGINEERING NEWS staff writer Kim Trollip looks at the present state of Angola and the opportunities it presents to the rest of southern Africa.

Angola, the Brazil of Africa, has been put forward as one of the future pillars of southern African trade.

Already it seems probable that South Africa will obtain oil from Cabinda.

With the rands Angola receives from the sale of oil, what chance is there for South Africans to sell Angolans cars, fridges, engineered products and the like?

Besides oil, Angola also has diamonds, iron ore, coffee, cotton, sugar, copper, manganese, phosphates, salt and uranium are just some of the largely unexploited natural resources [as published].

In 1975, Angola was the richest of Portugal's overseas territories. Today, after decades of war, infrastructure, industry and the agricultural sector are all grossly underutilised and in a poor state, which means many opportunities for investment exist.

Manufacturing Industry Today

Prior to independence, Angola had a fairly broad based and well developed industrial sector employing 200,000.

Much was focused on export processing although import substitution did exist.

Activity was centred on construction materials, petroleum refining, steel, chemicals, electrical goods and vehicle assembly.

When the 4,000 enterprises were abandoned during independence, the authorities took over by forming workers' councils.

Progressive deterioration occurred.

As of 1987 only 250 manufacturing enterprises were operating with 85,000 employees.

Progress during the latter half of the 1980s included a construction yard for oil equipment in Ambriz, three pharmaceutical plants and a truck assembly plant in Luanda.

There is plenty of opportunity for the building industry with many bridges to be reconstructed and major housing programmes to be undertaken.

Possible dam construction is another area for development.

Petroleum

According to the latest South African Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) report on Angola, crude oil, refined products and natural gas exports account for around 95 percent of total exports.

The Cabinda fields (see page 14) produce some 300,000 barrels of oil a day from the estimated 2-billion barrels of reserves, with some 50-billion cubic metres of natural gas available.

In the 1970s, oil exports reached 7.3-million tons a year.

Fuel production and distribution is managed by Sonangol (Sociedade Nacional de Combustiveis de Angola) [National Angolan Fuel Company] which also has a 51 percent shareholding in Cabgoc (Cabinda Gulf Oil Company).

Restructuring has been announced and Sonangol will become a state-owned holding company with autonomous subsidiaries responsible for research and production, distribution and other sectors.

Fina Petroleos de Angola (Petrangol) [Angolan Petroleum Company], owned by the government and the Belgian-owned Petrofina, operates the Luanda oil refinery (capacity 12-million barrels a year).

Output has expanded rapidly during the 1980s, reflecting a continued investment of \$3,000-million.

Production has been boosted from 285,000 barrels a day in 1986, to an estimated 500,000 barrels a day in 1990.

Most of the oil is produced from offshore fields.

Cabinda is operated by Cabgoc, Block 2 by Texaco and Block 3 by Elf Aquitaine.

The rest of the areas are operated by various organisations.

Although there has been some sabotage, security has not been a major problem because of the defensibility of the oil fields.

Exploration and development continue unabated with 1991 investments estimated at \$410-million.

South Africa has shown an interest in the Angolan oil fields with a Central Energy Fund delegation visiting the country in March this year for talks on possible co-operation.

Expansions at South African refineries dovetail well with current developments and the possibility of Angolan oil being refined in South Africa and distributed to the sub-continent is viable.

Mining

Diamonds are Angola's second most important export, accounting for 5-8 percent of world diamond production in the mid 1980s.

Catoca, on the Chicapa river in the north east, is the world's third largest diamond field.

Current output is only one sixth of the record output in the 1970s when output reached 2.4-million carats.

Total reserves of alluvials and kimberlites were estimated at 90-million proven carats and 350-million carats of "implicit" reserves in 1979.

Since then, 8.5-million carats have been extracted officially and an unknown amount unofficially.

It is believed that there are still ample reserves.

Production dropped sharply after independence, largely as a result of the exodus of skilled expatriate labour.

By 1977 it had fallen to 330,000 carats a year from 2.3-million in 1974.

It reached a high in 1980, after a management contract was signed with De Beers, but declined again during the 1980s due to the poor security situation and other factors.

In 1988, production recovered to nearly a million carats due to reopening of areas and the introduction of new contract mining agreements.

Reorganisation of this sector took place in 1986.

Control now falls under state-owned Endiama [Angolan Diamond Company] which instigated a policy dividing mining into blocks to be exploited under production sharing agreements with foreign concessionaries. Several agreements have been signed between De Beers and Angola.

Iron mining takes place in the Huambo, Bie and Huila provinces.

The Cassinga mines (see map above) [not reproduced] have proven reserves of 1,000 tons of high grade haematite.

Iron ore export is vastly down from the pre-independence years when 6-million tons were exported each year.

These mines were partially destroyed during independence and very little reparation has taken place until now.

Reopening has been delayed by depressed world markets.

The mines are kept in good condition in anticipation of reopening.

Other minerals abound although not always in commercially viable quantities.

Reserves of copper have been identified in the Uige province and deposits have been found in Namibe, Huila and Moxico. Important deposits have been found in the southern province of Huila.

Manganese ore was mined in the Malange province, with 4,600 tons exported in 1973.

Reserves of phosphate have been traced, but according to Safto, no scheme for their exploitation has been initiated.

Deposits of uranium have been found along the Namibian border.

Energy

Angola is endowed with ample hydroelectric potential and biomass stocks.

A dam is being built on the Kwanza river at Cambambe; Lomaum dam is to be rehabilitated after a guerilla attack in 1983 and the Benguela grid is being rebuilt.

The power station at Ruacana falls on the Cunene river is to receive attention with a view to re-establishing the power supply to Namibia.

Agriculture Today

The land has vast potential with only 3 percent under cultivation by 80 percent of the population at present.

Coffee was the main cash crop prior to independence.

Coffee production is now down to 5.3 percent of pre-independence figures which had it placed as the fourth biggest producer in the world.

The collapse was reportedly due to the Portuguese exodus, neglect of the plantations, drought, insufficient transport, excessive bureaucracy and continuing armed conflict.

Cotton, sugar cane, rice, bananas, tobacco, sisal, forestry and livestock are some of the areas with potential for further development.

Palm oil production equalled 20,000 tons in the 1970s, 90 percent of which was commercial.

Production has since fallen to 600 tons a year.

A thriving export-orientated fishing industry exploiting the rich waters of the Benguela Drift could be re-established.

Infrastructure

The war dramatically curtailed most road transport and there is a dire need for expansion to the road network.

Railways, which open the interior and link Zambia to the coast, have been cut to only 3,000 km which can be operated.

The rest cannot be used because of sabotage which has taken place.

There are plans to rehabilitate certain lines such as the Benguela route which could be a major forex earner.

Internal air transport is well developed with a network of good airports and landing strips.

International airports are still operational.

The main harbours are Lobito, Luanda and Namibe.

The commercial port of Porto Amboim has been closed for repairs since 1984.

The expansion of Cabinda's port facilities is planned.

The Challenge

The pre-independence industrial sector was highly diversified and orientated towards the large Portuguese community.

As a result of large scale Portuguese immigration, Angolan industry was dependent on expatriate personnel and imports.

When they left the impact was traumatic leaving a situation, at independence, where the illiteracy rate was 85 percent to 90 percent. The fighting since independence has caused serious damage to infrastructure and population shifts to neighbouring states.

Production slumped in the immediate aftermath of independence, as a result of the shortfall in demand, the exodus of human capital, shortages of imported inputs and the disruption resulting from the fighting.

The future lies in reconstructing the diversified industrial sector of the early 1970s.

If this is achieved, and joint ventures are created with South Africa, Angola could become the axis on which a southern African economy pivots.

Mozambique

Renamo Said Parachuting in 'Elite Corps' Troops

MB0401111092 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0900 GMT 04 Jan 92

[Text] The Portuguese news agency, LUSA, reports from Maputo that Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels trained in a neighboring country are infiltrating Mozambique by air to sabotage economic targets. The agency quotes a captured Renamo commander as saying that an unspecified number of members of a new elite corps have been dropped by parachute into the northern Mozambican provinces of Manica and Sofala to attack key economic targets with time bombs and mines. It did not identify the country where the training was allegedly taking place.

Renamo and the Mozambican Government have been involved in peace talks in Rome for the past 18 months, but have yet to reach agreement on a cease-fire.

Chissano Promulgates Laws on Refugees, Health

MB0301182692 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 3 Jan 92

[Text] President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano has promulgated the Law on the Granting of Refugee Status, the Law on Normal Working Hours, and the working hours for the state apparatus and the public service, and the Law on the Liberalization of Insurance and Reinsurance Services. He also promulgated the Law on the Creation of National Health Service, the Law on Health

Assistance by Private Entities, the Law on Employer Associations, the Law on Credit Institutions, and the Law on the Trade Unions.

*** Dire Situation in 'Casa Banana' Described**

92AF0209A Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese
10 Nov 91 pp 19-27

[Article by Inacio Laissone]

[Text] If the current emergency situation in this country has serious consequences for those displaced or otherwise affected by the war, then it can be considered disastrous for the residents of "Casa Banana" in Gorongosa, which has been hard hit by the war, lack of clothing, the drought, and hunger. The donated supplies being airlifted are meagre. Alternative means of survival is afforded by "xikalanyerere" (the root of a leafy tree, which people are eating).

Out there in the vast jungles of the mountains of Gorongosa in central Sofala Province, five residential neighborhoods teeming with people and houses built of wattle-and-daub, with roofs of grass, make up what until August 1985 was considered to be a Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] sanctuary. This is the village of Casa Banana, which lies about 70 km from Gorongosa, the district seat.

Casa Banana, which has neither bananas or banana trees, is home to 4,594 displaced persons who came from the "bandas" of Maringue, Nhanchengue, Chionde, Gravata, and others—all controlled by Renamo. These are people whose fate has been determined by the war that has been devastating this country for a little over 15 years.

Prior to August 1985, Renamo had converted Casa Banana into its national headquarters, and it was from there that all its military operations were deployed in the rest of Mozambican territory. It was also the stage for mysterious meetings between the Renamo ringleaders and their foreign backers.

The plans drawn up by Renamo in Gorongosa were thwarted when the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FAM), with the cooperation of Zimbabwean paratroopers, launched a gigantic military offensive that culminated in the liberation of Casa Banana. And, as the late President Samora Machel said when the operation was over "we broke the backbone of the bandit movement." It was like a flickering light at the end of the tunnel.

Preserving the Political Significance of 'Casa Banana'

Putting aside fears of a possible armed invasion of Casa Banana by Renamo, because it was becoming important to report on the current situation in what had been the Renamo sanctuary, we decided to revisit it on the morning of Wednesday 23 October 1991. At the airport

of Chimoio, capital of Manica Province, we boarded a DC-3 operated by Scan Transportes, a firm headquartered in Maputo.

This was one of the 39 flights scheduled to be made to Casa Banana under charter by the nongovernmental organization known as Redd Barna Mozambique. However, before we took off for Casa Banana, we tried to obtain information on the daily life of the people there. "The emergency situation in Casa Banana, as in the entire Gorongosa district, is grave," said Marcelino Kincardet, coordinator of the Redd Barna Mozambique projects in that district.

Today, a little more than five years after the military offensive of August 1985, Casa Banana exists because it is vital to preserve the political significance which that operation represented. Life has no purpose in this village, since a world of calamities has befallen its population.

Although the social and sanitary conditions are fairly unfavorable, it should be noted at the outset that the people of Casa Banana experienced some periods of relative safety during the period that followed the August 1985 military offensive. The situation deteriorated after the Zimbabwean troops found their activities restricted to the "Beira Corridor" in accordance with the partial Rome agreement concluded in December 1990 between the Mozambican government and Renamo.

Because of circumstances, the village of Casa Banana is now an "island." Emergency supplies for its people are provided via an airlift, because roads between it and the district seat at Gorongosa were cut off early this year.

People permanently scarred by the effects of war that has swept the country, serious malnutrition, nakedness—these would describe the approximately 4,500 people who, according to statistics cited by local administrative officials, are living at Casa Banana under emergency circumstances.

With this somber panorama as a backdrop and while we were still in the air, Daniel Adamo, the delegate from the Department for Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters (DPCCN) assigned to Gorongosa, told us that emergency assistance to Casa Banana has been insufficient because of the high cost of shipping the needed products.

To illustrate the seriousness of the situation as regards the airlift we need only mention that, according to Kincardet, it cost \$291,200 to ship slightly over 400 tons of miscellaneous goods worth \$150,000 to Casa Banana and Machaze.

The residents of Casa Banana live with the stigma of the war, the drought, and—more than that—the hunger. The overland emergency supply route was cut off in April of this year because Renamo intensified its armed activities.

'Xikalanyerere' Nourishes Lives

The people of Casa Banana are not involved in agriculture because it has not rained there for more than a year. They depend on donations from the international donor community—and another reason that life is hell is that road connections to the rest of the country have been cut off.

While national government officials, with the support of the international community, have tried to ensure supplies to the population via an airlift, the people manage to survive by eating wild fruits and the roots of trees—some of them extremely poisonous.

Such is the case with "xikalanyerere" (the word means "ant hill" in one of the local languages), the root of a leafy tree that is keeping the people alive. But let's look at the process of preparing that tuber: Although they are famished, the men of Casa Banana dig deeper and deeper to extract the root that is then peeled and cut into pieces.

The root, which is shaped like manioc, is then crushed in a mortar and pestle so that it can be pressed. The liquid resulting from this process is boiled repeatedly so that it gradually releases a foam that, we were told, contains a poison.

It is a continuous process. The contents, which look transparent, are mixed with corn flour—when there is any—and a puree results. And there you have it: the most frequently-consumed dish.

Still, and because it is hard to say precisely how much of a threat eating "xikalanyerere" poses to the human body, Redd Barna Mozambique is considering ways of sending the root to international humanitarian organizations that operate in Mozambique so that it can be analyzed, Kincardet told us.

The danger is not entirely unknown. The people of Casa Banana themselves are aware of the disastrous effects that may result from eating "xikalanyerere." Julia Calia, age 60, told us it is a root that can kill people but "it is better to eat it than die of hunger."

The problem of hunger at Casa Banana is truly a source of concern. The DPCCN warehouse that was built there and can hold about 400 tons of various items is almost empty, because supplies arrive intermittently. As Adamo told us, "this year the emergency situation is grave. Nothing has been produced because of the drought."

The people are doing whatever they can to cope with this serious emergency situation. In their battle for survival they are pouring into both the zones controlled by government forces and those under Renamo surveillance. In fact, on that Wednesday we saw no more than 300 people—including the government troops—out of the more than 4,000 that the local officials say are living there.

The population has scattered. "There is no food here. Many people look for food in the jungle, even in the

areas where Renamo is," said Adelino Jero Rupia, 30, a native of Piro who lives there now. The war that generates so much suffering broke out afresh with the withdrawal of the Zimbabwean troops from Gorongosa and continues to affect the people of Casa Banana. "Renamo is close by. Early in the morning of 27 September they attacked, killing one person and abducting others," Rupia said.

But the sporadic incursions by Renamo do not seem to worry the local officials. Felizardo Gimo, Director of Security at Casa Banana, said that "our Forces of Defense and Security have the situation under control." In the vicinity we often heard shots fired—in the opinion of the residents, by members of Renamo. To clarify the security situation in the zone, we questioned Majors Mussagy Bandeira and Marcelino Pedro Namarrocolo, but they abstained from talking to us because, they said, "we are not authorized to give information."

School Without Teachers

It should also be pointed out that the problems at Casa Banana are not limited only to lack of food and clothing and the dangers of the war. Just as everywhere else in Mozambique, the war has an effect on education at Casa Banana. The only school in this town, an elementary school, is not functioning because there are no teachers.

Maina Matene, 13, a third-grade student who had been attending the Casa Banana Primary School told us that the teachers have left for Beira due to hunger and the war. Speaking on behalf of all the students, Maina told us: "We would like to see our teachers back here again, so we can continue our studies."

The Primary School does not have a shortage of teaching materials because Redd Barna Mozambique includes, in its projects of humanitarian aid to Gorongosa, the building and renovation of the health and educational infrastructure, and has made school and hospital supplies available. But this cannot be said as regards the nakedness that is rampant among the children.

Health and Its Problems

It is obvious that anyone planning to report on life at Casa Banana cannot forget about the health sector: medical services and environmental sanitation. Casa Banana has a medical clinic staffed by two male nurses who see an average of 60 patients a day, besides conducting public health educational campaigns.

Diarrhea and malnutrition—especially among children—and sexually-transmitted diseases (STD) are the most frequent complaints. Jose Fernando, a resident of the town, approached us to say that the local hospital has no medicines and people who cannot pay are not being cared for. "The situation is serious for pregnant women. They have to be helped right there in their huts by other women, since the hospital cannot handle them," Jose Fernando said.

Bastos Soro Alfandega, 28, a native of the district seat of Gorongosa, is the health representative for Casa Banana. In his opinion, the sanitary conditions there are not serious: "On the contrary, they are normal, because we have received medicines and other supplies from the city of Beira."

Besides the children with serious nutritional problems, there are 34 orphan children for whom the health department is responsible. As Alfandega told us, these children and the people disabled by the war face many difficulties—especially because they get little help from the humanitarian organizations and the DPCCN. "The sick are not getting anything to eat. The undernourished children are not getting milk. In the past, all these were helped by the Zimbabwean troops," said Alfandega.

Another concern raised by Alfandega is related to the lack of transportation to take seriously ill people to the city of Beira. As to whether or not people without financial means are getting care, the health representative for Casa Banana said that care for this group of people, who are in the majority, is obtained by submitting a form from the neighborhood administrative units, certifying to their inability to pay.

Casa Banana is indeed an island, and life is hell. The war, the drought, and hunger are plagues that have struck the same victims: 4,594 displaced persons.

[Box pp 26-27]

About the Plane That Was Shot At

None of the highway routes in or out of Casa Banana are functioning, and the last emergency supply shipment by land to that village was made in April 1991, according to Daniel Adamo, DPCCN delegate assigned to the Gorongosa district.

Since then it has become vital to find alternative ways of ensuring continued humanitarian assistance to the victims of the war who are billeted at Casa Banana. Mozambican government officials mobilized the international donor community in order to finance an airlift.

Several international humanitarian organizations, represented by Redd Barra Norway [as published] paid for the chartering of the Scan Transportes DC-3 that has been transporting emergency products since 21 October.

Long before this latest operation, another airlift to Casa Banana had been funded by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA). Adamo said that last July, slightly more than 96 tons of different products were shipped to the war victims.

The airlift that began on 21 October is intended to carry 435 tons of miscellaneous supplies. One week after the start of the airlift, at 1230 on 28 October, Radio Mozambique reported through its provincial station at Manica that the Scan Transportes DC-3 had been shot at.

This news report added that the plane had been hit in the tail and one wing by projectiles fired by unknown individuals when it was preparing to make yet another landing at Casa Banana. It was forced to make an emergency landing at Chimoio airport. Days after the incident, having been repaired, the plane resumed its mission.

Casa Banana is an island and both there and in the surrounding areas it is quite normal to hear weapons being fired, without knowing who is shooting. The residents of the town say they suspect Renamo. "They are nearby, and when the plane arrives they see everything that goes on," we were assured by Vasco Lande, 60, a resident of Casa Banana.

In fact, during our trip to Gorongosa on Wednesday morning 23 October, when we were flying over the hillsides that surround Casa Banana, we did hear shots. "Hearing shots is perfectly normal here in Casa Banana," Daniel Adamo said, intending to reassure us.

It is not enough to want to visit Casa Banana. Above all, you have to have courage and be aware that there is a war on and that it is more destructive at Casa Banana. To someone hearing talk about that town, the attack on the plane that carries emergency supplies may not be cause for concern, but for the victims of the war who are billeted at Casa Banana it could mean death.

Namibia

Minister Claims Conspiracy To Overthrow Government

MB0501192592 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1900 GMT 5 Jan 92

[Text] Home Affairs Minister Hifikepunye Pohamba says there is a conspiracy to overthrow the Namibian Government by some elements who are smuggling arms into the country from Angola.

Addressing community leaders and the public at Ohangwena, Pohamba said that Namibia was not at war with any country, and the smuggling of arms into the country, including anti-aircraft weapons and missile warheads, was a sign of war facing the nation.

Returning to Windhoek from a week-long trip to the north, Defense Minister Peter Mueshihange confirmed that criminals had infiltrated the country from Angola with weapons, which could endanger the country's security.

Minister Mueshihange ordered the Namibian Defense Force to be vigilant and not tolerate bandits infiltrating the country.

Nujoma Says No Compromise on Walvis Bay Issue*MB0501193492 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1900 GMT 5 Jan 92*

[Text] President Sam Nujoma says the government will not compromise on the reintegration of Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands into Namibia.

In his New Year's message, President Nujoma said talks on the resolution of the issue held during 1991 had focussed on mechanisms aimed at affording South Africa a graceful way of extricating itself from its untenable claim that the enclave and islands are part of South Africa.

The president expressed the hope that the coming year would see the final reintegration of Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands, in line with UN Security Council Resolution 432 of 1978, as well as the resolution on Namibia's southern boundary with South Africa.

Zambia**More Than 500 Zairian Refugees Reportedly Arrive***MB0401185192 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 4 Jan 92*

[Text] Reports from Mwanza say more than 500 Zairians have crossed into Zambia following (?tribal) fighting there. According to the reports, about 100 of these were rounded up today by the Zambian authorities [words indistinct] the refugees are understood to have been shot at by government soldiers who wrongly believed that they were [words indistinct] the report indicates that more and more Zairians were entering through (Mulenje) [words indistinct] to Zambia and the authorities [words indistinct] have already arrived.

Asian Citizens Claim 'Official Harassment'*MB0401150892 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1430 GMT 4 Jan 92*

[Text] Lusaka Jan 4 SAPA—Zambian immigration officials on Friday randomly picked up Asians suspected of having no valid residence or work permits.

A team of about 10 immigration officials went round shops in the predominantly Asian trading areas in Lusaka's business district, where they arrested a number of alleged offenders.

One Asian trader, Mr Ibrahim Seedat complained: "These guys just burst into my shop without due regard, wasting our valuable time asking funny questions whether I had residence or work permit. I am a Zambian."

He said many Asians were chagrined at the behaviour of the officials, which he said was nothing but harassment targetted at the innocent Asian community.

Meanwhile, some Lebanese were allegedly served with deportation papers by immigration officials the day before.

About 200 of them were picked up and locked up in the Lusaka remand prison, although almost half that figure were released on Friday night.

On Saturday, Mr Jacob Limbando of Lusaka Textiles said: "I was humiliated—when these guys knew that I had papers. They could not listen to me when I explained that I had all the necessary papers."

Several Asians interviewed expressed disgust, claiming they were victims of official harassment.

Charged one, name withheld: "These people are not polite when they burst into our shops. They just confront you and bundle you into their waiting vehicle."

The consensus of the Lusaka Asian community was to make an official complaint to the Movement for Multi-party Democracy government.

About 350 West Africans rounded up by the combined immigration and police officers complained last month that there were also several illegal Asian and Greek immigrants and wondered at the government's allegedly discriminating stance.

Efforts to get comment from the chief immigration officer at his office and residence failed.

Home Affairs Minister Newstead Zimba could also not be reached.

Kenneth Kaunda Denies Economic Malfeasance*MB0401134692 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English 4 Jan 92 p 4*

[Report on interview with former Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda by SATURDAY STAR's Africa News Service "this week"—place not given: "I never plundered Zambia, says Kaunda, offering proof"]

[Text] Lusaka—Former Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda angrily dismissed claims by the new government that he plundered and mismanaged the country's economy by stashing away millions of dollars in foreign accounts.

"I am proud to tell you that I have no money outside Zambia. The little that I do have is here at home," Dr Kaunda said in an interview with the Saturday Star's Africa News Service this week.

Expressing "extreme embarrassment" as a result of the allegations, Dr Kaunda said he was planning to take legal action against the new government and some Lusaka newspapers.

The former president, who now lives quietly in a posh guest house provided by the state, said the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund had proved that he had not amassed wealth outside Zambia.

"The IMF and World Bank have special lawyers who follow illegal banking by heads of states across the world...they found nothing on me in terms of banking money in foreign banks."

He claimed he was told of this by officials from the two financial lending institutions.

There was no immediate response from representatives of the IMF or the World Bank in Lusaka to confirm Dr Kaunda's cleansheet claims regarding foreign accounts nor his claim about investigations into the banking activities of head of states.

However, Zambian Minister of Finance Emmanuel Kasonde was surprised by Dr Kaunda's statements about the IMF and World Bank and said he had never heard of such a thing before.

"It's the first time I have heard of such lawyers inspecting foreign accounts of heads of states," he said.

Dr Kaunda, defeated by former trade unionist Frederick Chiluba at the polls in October, has been heavily criticised in Zambia for ruining the once-prosperous nation.

The long list of accusations against the former leader includes charges that he ran the Zambian Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) to the ground and allegations that he siphoned about R2.7 million from the parastatal which was once the bread and butter of the country's economy.

"I see that allegation about the R2.7 million as stupid," Dr Kaunda said.

When the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) was in opposition, it accused Dr Kaunda of depositing R11 million in an unnamed foreign bank—claims it has repeated since assuming power.

Dr Kaunda denied this.

Asked what his plans for immediate future were, Dr Kaunda said he would like to concentrate on forming a peace foundation in Zambia to do research on global peace and to build a clinic.

Zimbabwe

NPA Leader Condemns Ruling Party 'Mismanagement'
MB0401160892 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE
in English 12 Dec 92 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Dismantle the govt, says new party boss"]

[Text] The leader of the National Progressive Alliance (NPA), a political party formed in 1985 in Chinhoyi, has called for the formation of an interim government, saying the alleged political and economic mismanagement of the ruling ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African

National Union-Patriotic Front] government could not be allowed to go on until 1995.

A former ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army] detachment commander, the president and secretary general of the NPA, Mr Canciwell Nziramasanga, said in an interview that the general elections in 1995 were too far off, and the discontent with political and economic mismanagement too high, to allow the government to go on until then.

Asked about the constitutionality of what he was proposing, Mr Nziramasanga said: "Where a government has failed to live up to the people's expectations they are entitled to remove it. We can negotiate with them to call an all-party conference at which an interim government can be established."

He criticised the government for failing to come up with a rational land resettlement policy, which has local people being "thrown in the bush under the pretext of being resettled".

On transport, he alleged that ZANU (PF) was directly responsible for Zupco's [expansion unknown] woes because it had not been paid \$12 million for buses used at ZANU (PF) rallies and other official functions.

"The company cannot buy new buses and needs to continuously raise fares to cover for the money that ZANU (PF) has not paid," he said.

He said his party would demand that it be allowed to bring in the money that its friends in Germany, Australia, the United States, Britain and South Africa have. "Some are old friends from the Zambia days and others are new," he said.

Mr Nziramasanga said his party had a central committee of 85 members even though there were some vacant posts which would be filled to bring the number up to 150.

"Economic Structural Adjustment Programme was not the right thing to introduce now. We cannot tell ZANU (PF) what to do, but we are preparing to run the next government.

"It will be free enterprise with unlimited remittances of profits and those who were intimidated into leaving their farms and their land are entitled to get it back," he said.

He said investment would be directed to various provinces to ensure equitable distribution of jobs, and that minimum wages would be scrapped by his government.

Resettlement, he said would be done properly with the resettled families getting the necessary back-up in terms of inputs, credit and extension services.

Rather than the government spending foreign currency itself, he said it would be made available to businessmen so that they could run their factories and create jobs.

Bank Views Government Claim on Financial Resources

*MB0601153692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1315 GMT 6 Jan 92*

[Text] Harare Jan 6 SAPA—The Zimbabwe Government has continued to claim a big share of the available financial resources despite promises that it would progressively withdraw from its dominant position, according to a leading Zimbabwean finance house. In its latest quarterly guide to the economy, obtained by ZIANA [ZIMBABWE INTER-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY] national news agency, the First Merchant Bank said the government has also been battling for the limited financial resources available to the economy.

"Government has been claiming as big a share as ever, despite the promised changes that directly implied a series of commitments by government to progressively withdraw from the contest to capture large proportions of the available funds for its own use," says the guide.

The private sector has made heavier demands on the country's financial resources than at any other time since independence.

On the devaluation of the Zimbabwean dollar, the guide said this will continue to have particularly severe consequences for the economy as it came in the midst of expansion plans and restructuring proposals. "The impact of the inevitable increases in the prices of imported products, such as petroleum fuels, will take many more months to work their way through domestic pricing structures," the guide said.

The guide pointed out the government's demand on the limited resources was too excessive. It warned that if the government held onto its current level of expenditure, the prospects of economic recovery, business expansion, improved employment opportunities and rising standards of living would be seriously retarded.

Burkina Faso

Opposition Sets Conditions for Government Meeting

LD0401120292 Paris Radio France International
in French 0630 GMT 4 Jan 92

[Text] The Coordination of Democratic Forces [CFD] met in Burkina Faso yesterday. The group is setting a certain number of conditions to be satisfied before it takes part in the meeting announced by President Blaise Compaore. Here is an account of yesterday's meeting by Gerard Kango Ouedraogo, leader of the African Democratic Union [RDA], who spoke to Assane Diop:

[Begin recording] [Ouedraogo] The security problems were discussed. The authorities have done a lot but there is still more to be done.

[Diop] Are you speaking of the safety of the opposition leaders?

[Ouedraogo] Yes, the safety of opposition leaders and militants. There is also what happened in Bobo Dioulasso where the CFD has asked, where their militants are concerned, for proceedings to be halted, and for the militants to be freed. The CFD had, of course, let it be known that all had been done but we have just noted that some CFD militants are still being held in Bobo Dioulasso, and we shall get into contact with the authorities to get these militants freed. [end recording]

Ghana

Report on Rawlings Speech on 10th Anniversary

AB0501093292 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 31 Dec 91

[Excerpts] A grand parade was held at the Independence Square in Accra this morning to mark the 10th anniversary of the 31 December Revolution. The parade was attended by contingents from the military, the police, prisons, and allied services as well as revolutionary organs.

The reviewing officer was the head of state and chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Committee], Flight-Lieutenant J. J. Rawlings. He was there with members of the PNDC, secretaries of state, service commanders, delegations from some foreign countries, and members of the diplomatic corps. There was also a delegation from the National House of Chiefs. [passage omitted]

Addressing the parade, Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings said next year will be a period which will call for greater maturity on the part of every Ghanaian.

[Begin recording] As we celebrate the 10th anniversary of the 31 December Revolution [word indistinct] have demonstrated the correctness of our path. All over the world, especially on our African continent, oppressed peoples are standing up to demand better management

of national economies and fair distribution of natural resources. They are demanding social justice and accountability. They are demanding an end to their marginalization and a greater say in the making of decisions in their country.

Today, even as we have regained our confidence in ourselves as a people, so it is that we have provided courage and example to many on our continent who saw the depth to which we sank and how by the steadfast application of our principles of social justice and truth we have reached where we are today.

Fellow combatants, there were some who stood with us this day last year and on previous occasions who are with us no more. Some gave their lives defending the revolution here, in Liberia, in the Middle East, and in other parts of the world so that peoples of those troubled countries will have their freedom. Others are also now in retirement from the military and the police.

I would like on this occasion to place on record the gratitude of our nation to the memory of these valiant men and women. But even as we do so, let us not forget that next year poses other challenges to our nation as we cross the threshold of constitutional rule. It is going to be a period which will call for maturity and tolerance from all of us.

It will be a year of commerce and opportunity. A year which should enshrine the principles and aspirations of our people in a formal document and ensure continuity of purpose. There are those who will seek subtle and not so subtle ways to provoke us, hoping to use this as a means to achieve their political agenda. We should not let this happen. [passage omitted]

Rawlings Receives Togolese Government Delegation

AB0501130592 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 2000 GMT 2 Jan 92

[Text] A three-man Togolese Government delegation today called on the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings, at the castle, Osu.

Briefing newsmen later, the leader of the delegation, Mr. Aboudou Siaka, said the visit was to express the gratitude of the Government and the people of Togo to the PNDC chairman and all Ghanaians for their support during the recent political crisis in Togo. He said the Togolese Government very much appreciated the counseling given to the prime minister, Mr. Kokou Koffigoh, as well as the assistance given to Togolese refugees by Ghanaians.

Mr. Siaka, who is Togo's minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, congratulated the PNDC on the 10 years of the revolution.

On the political situation in Togo, he said the transitional government has drawn up a 10-point program with priority on national security, reconciliation, and

economy. Mr. Siaka said the transitional government has learnt a lot from its mistakes which resulted in the recent crisis. It is therefore determined to ensure that all the newly appointed ministers work within the 10-point program to restore the authority of the state.

He said a referendum scheduled for next month to be followed by legislative and presidential elections before the first half of this year will have to be rescheduled due to the recent political crisis.

Other members of the delegation were the Minister of Mines and Public Works, Mr. Yao Amefia, and the Minister of Youth, Sports, and Employment, Mr. Horatio Freitas.

Rawlings Receives French Foreign Minister Dumas

AB0501102092 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 0700 GMT 4 Jan 92

[Text] The French foreign minister, Mr. Roland Dumas, has arrived in Accra for a day's official visit. He told newsmen at the Kotoka International Airport that his visit is in fulfillment of a promise by President Francois Mitterrand when the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings visited France last year. Mr. Dumas described the visit as very important, adding that it will help reinforce the cordial relations between France and Ghana. He said we need to reinforce our economic and cultural relations.

Mr. Dumas, who will hold talks with Chairman Rawlings and other government officials, said he is looking forward to fruitful and good discussions on the situation in Ghana and West Africa as a whole. The foreign minister is being accompanied by an 11-member team. He was met on arrival by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr. Obed Asamoah.

Ivory Coast

Houphouet Urges Unity, Solidarity, Discipline

AB0501104292 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 2 Jan 92 p 12

[New Year's message to the nation by Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny in Abidjan on 31 December]

[Text] Dear compatriots, dear friends of Ivory Coast: On the occasion of the celebration of our 31st independence anniversary, I have reviewed the international situation and recent political developments in our country.

I did not dwell on the state of our country's economy. I left it to the prime minister to brief the National Assembly on our economy and present the mid- and long-term program which the government wants to implement in the coming years. He made an impressive presentation and you were able to listen to it extensively. The 1992 budget confirms the government's resolve.

Bear with the brevity of my address, because in a few days' time, I will speak again on these topics. For this reason, I will first ask you to feel proud of the results achieved by Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara and his government in the financial and economic recovery program. Thanks to their work, which has been highly commended outside Ivory Coast, we have succeeded in the difficult task of stabilizing our economy. The period of economic decline that we have gone through is receding from day to day.

Civil servants are receiving their full salaries without any deductions. This result, which honors our country and its representatives—the government—has been very much commended by international organizations, among which I will mention the IMF, the World Bank, and the African Development Bank, as well as friendly countries, including France in particular. As I have always told you, and will continue to tell you that peace is a prerequisite for our development.

On the eve of the New Year, I urge all of you to persevere in your daily quest for genuine peace in the heart and in the mind. Peace in freedom and peace in love. Let us live in unity and solidarity and remain disciplined. With God's help, we can continue our march forward along the very difficult path of progress. But the essential thing, which each and everyone of you should bear in mind, is hard work on the farms, in workshops, at offices, at school, and even at home. If we succeed in that integral development program, Ivory Coast, which already has valuable assets—it has the necessary manpower and is endowed with enough natural resources—could achieve progress; we could, together in unity, solidarity, and brotherhood, enable our beautiful Ivory Coast to achieve the dream of each of us, the cherished dream of each of us, which is the advent of a better future, a future of happiness for all.

With that hope, I would like to wish a happy and joyful New Year 1992 to each of you, to your friends, your families, and I would even say to all of us.

Long live Ivory Coast!

Liberia

ECOMOG Deploys Troops Into NPFL Territory

AB0401144592 Paris AFP in French 1402 GMT 4 Jan 92

[Text] Monrovia, 4 Jan (AFP)—The Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG] has begun deploying troops "into the interior" of the territory under the control of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), it was learned today in Monrovia.

The rebel movement's radio, monitored in Monrovia, announced that the ECOMOG resumed on Thursday [2 January] "its inspection tour" of the NPFL territory and

that ECOMOG troops arrived yesterday evening in Voinjama, some 400 km to the north of Monrovia near the Guinean border.

This is the first time that ECOMOG troops have been allowed to go to "the interior" of the territory under NPFL control.

Interim Election Committee Members Sworn in

AB0601132692 Paris AFP in English
0246 GMT 4 Jan 92

[Text] Monrovia, Jan 4 (AFP)—Members of Liberia's Interim Elections Commission were Friday inducted into office by retired Lutheran Bishop Roland Payne in Monrovia, informed sources said here.

The five-member commission comprises three representatives of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) and two representatives of the Interim Government of National Unity (IGNU), which jointly set up the commission last September.

The commission, which is to help conduct free and fair elections in the war-torn West African state by the middle of 1992, will begin its work "immediately", the sources said.

Niger

Premier To Strengthen Security in Desert Zones

AB0301140092 Paris AFP in English 0654 GMT
3 Jan 92

[Text] Niamey, Jan 3 (AFP) - Security measures in the West African state of Niger are to be strengthened in response to a growing armed revolt by nomadic Tuareg tribesmen, Prime Minister Amadou Cheffou announced.

Cheffou said Thursday [3 January] he was determined to find "an urgent and definitive solution" to the problem of rebel attacks on government outposts and representatives. Earlier Niger's transitional authorities said they had sent the military into the desert zones of the Tuareg community to crush the beginnings of the rebellion there.

To tackle the increasing number of armed attacks by Tuareg, whose community makes up 10 per cent of Niger's seven million population, the government has deployed troops and police along roads and trails, notably in the Air mountains in the northern Agadez region. [passage omitted]

"The necessary measures have been taken and will be strengthened in order to contain the situation," Cheffou, quoted by the official news agency ANP, told other members of Niger's transitional government.

"Despite our willingness to use the force of argument rather than the argument of force, we are bitterly obliged to observe that the hand of friendship ... that we have

offered has not received the response we expected," the prime minister said. [passage omitted]

However Cheffou has admitted concern about the negative reaction in the Tuareg community to the latest security measures, and parliamentary leader Andre Salifou, the strongman in the government that came to power in November, has said that the authorities in Niamey "cannot allow the authority of the state to be undermined".

The leaders of the revolt have never been identified, and their goals never stated.

The authorities in Niger, which has been under military rule since 1974, have pledged to hold elections in the next year.

Nigeria

Babangida, French Foreign Minister Discuss Chad

LD0501172192 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 5 Jan 92

[Excerpts] Chad was on the agenda of the talks that French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas conducted with the highest Nigerian authorities. [passage omitted]

So how are the latest developments in Chad seen in Lagos? Here is Christophe Boizbouvier, our special correspondent.

[Boizbouvier] Nigeria and France agree on a basic point: Chad must not be destabilized. It is true that the Chadian rebels have sympathizers in Lagos, but Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida wants to believe the promises of democratization made by Chadian President Idriss Deby and allow him time to continue his reforms. The Chadian Government needs support, he told Roland Dumas.

For his part, the French foreign minister wants to do nothing that might annoy the Chadian Government; for example, he does not intend to receive the rebels' representatives in Lagos who today asked him for a meeting. [passage omitted]

Sierra Leone

Momoh, Rebel Leader on Current War Situation

AB0501084892 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 1 Jan 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Last Friday [27 December], Sierra Leone's President Joseph Momoh summed up the war situation in his country where his Army, with support from Guinean troops, has been fighting rebels, led by Corporal Foday Sankoh allegedly with backing from Charles Taylor's

NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] in neighboring Liberia. By all accounts, there has been months of bitter fighting with the Army failing to crush the rebellion but President Momoh had a positive assessment of the war situation. This is how he saw it.

[Begin Momoh recording] Well, I mean for a start you know the war has gone on for a little over 10 months now. And within this period, frankly speaking, our troops have scored a lot of successes to the extent that we can safely say that the entire southern flank is now free of rebels. The southeastern flank still has the occasional pockets of resistance here and there. That is largely in our hands now. The only area that still poses some problems for us is the eastern flank, predominantly the Kailahun District. And this is where we are still having serious combats with the rebels. [end recording]

[That was] President Momoh's view of the conflict in Sierra Leone. Well, Corporal Sankoh has called us up to put a very different view and to tell Ruth Folby that he still has the upper hand.

[Begin recording] [Sankoh] I am still on the ground. Do not mind what Momoh is saying. I have been hearing all what he is saying. It is all lies. We are advancing and there is nothing that can stop this struggle to reach Freetown. All what he is saying about multipartyism, giving a chance to the opposition, he is just lying. He does not mean business.

[Folby] A lot of people in Sierra Leone believe him and they do not believe you.

[Sankoh] Ah! Look, the people are fighting along with the freedom fighters and even his own is with me. I have captured so many government forces and some of them surrendered to me. I have them with me and these people, these very soldiers are giving us arms, ammunition to fight.

[Folby] But how can you claim people are supporting you when thousands of people have fled from your attacks; people have been made homeless? It seems to me that you are the sole person causing trouble in Sierra Leone.

[Sankoh] I am not causing trouble. I am making a national democratic liberation war. It is the people's uprising. No, I am not causing trouble. It is Momoh who is causing trouble because he is lying too much to the people of Sierra Leone. We can only have a democratic change in Sierra Leone under the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] which can give the people of this country a free and fair election.

[Folby] It seems to a lot of observers that you are not getting anywhere either. You keep launching attacks, you cause a lot of trouble, but you do not advance any nearer to Freetown. You have been attacking barracks at Daru, you do not capture them, you just seem to be going nowhere.

[Sankoh] Ah, I am advancing. Look, listen, I am now fighting about four armies, the Guineans, the Nigerians, Sierra Leoneans and ULIMO [United Liberation Movement of Liberia]. Now listen: At the same time America is supporting Momoh, giving Momoh arms and ammunition. All this, I am battling with these forces. Now what I am saying [is] even [with] the arms America is giving to Momoh, these arms being captured by my men. So, it is a long process. I am not making a coup, it is the people's uprising.

[Folby] Last year, democracy was the key note. The chances are that this year will be the same and yet you are trying to lead an armed rebellion. What do you have to say, what are you going to say to Sierra Leoneans who say we want democracy and not violence?

[Sankoh] Oh, look after liberation before you can introduce democracy. We are the real people introducing democracy. Now, the country has been in a mess. We are to destroy a rotten system and the APC [All People's Congress] believes in violence. So, it is only violence that can wipe out the APC. What I am saying is that...

[Folby, interrupting] What violence are you talking about? They are employing violence to beat off you because you are employing violence.

[Sankoh] No, listen to me. We want the APC to go, Momoh is to go. This is the thing I am trying to say. This Momoh and the APC is to go. It is only under a new brand system that can bring democracy in Sierra Leone, not under the APC; this is the thing I am trying to say.

[Folby] Yes, but, well [words indistinct] many Sierra Leoneans might agree with you that the APC should go but it should go the ballot box and not at the hands of armed men.

[Sankoh] If you let the APC to introduce, or let me say, to conduct any general election in Sierra Leone, there will be no democratic change in Sierra Leone. We know the APC; they are rogues; they are thieves; they will never give chance for any free and fair election to the people of Sierra Leone. [end recording]

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